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A letter from CLEMENT XIV. *formerly Cardinal Ganganelli, who was elected Pope in May* 1769 [xxxi. 326.], *and died Sept.* 21. 1774 [xxxvi. 558.], *to Abbe Nicolini.*

From a collection of his letters, lately publiſhed in France.

On INCREDULITY.

THE picture that you draw to me of *incredulity* alarms me, though it does not aſtoniſh me. This was foretold by the ſacred ſcripture. The mind is ſuſceptible of every bad impreſſion when the heart is corrupted. From the wiſh that there ſhould be no God to puniſh crimes, the incredulous man concludes there is no God. *Dixit inſipiens in corde ſuo, non eſt Deus:* "The fool ſaid in his heart, there is no God."

Deiſm leads inſenſibly to Atheiſm. We have no compaſs whereby to direct our courſe without religion. Religion alone is the baſis on which we can rationally lay a ſolid foundation.

Notwithſtanding the dreadful conſequences of the new philoſophy, I am of opinion that its votaries ought not to be irritated. They deſerve our compaſſion, becauſe faith is a gift of God. Jeſus Chriſt, who thundered againſt the Phariſees, ſaid nothing to the Sadducees. The incredulous are converted more eaſily by meekneſs than by ſeverity. Their opponents ſpeak to them with a tone of pride, which offends them ſo much the more, as the arguments uſed by them

are not told or writ with a ſpirit equal to what they ſay and write. The weakeſt clergyman thinks that it is incumbent on him to attack them, without reflecting, that, if his zeal be commendable, his knowledge not being equal to theirs, he does more evil than good.

People are not converted by declamation or invectives. Example, reaſons, and moderation, are neceſſary. We ſhould begin by acknowledging, that religion has really incomprehenſible myſteries, and that all cannot be explained. There is a chain from the earth to heaven; and incredulity can never be conquered unleſs we hold all the links of that chain. Vague declamations are not arguments. To combat men ſkilled in the art of ſophiſtry, we ſhould have knowledge, method, and preciſion.

When I ſee perſons tainted with this new philoſophy, (and ſuch people I frequently ſee), I begin by gaining their confidence, and ſpeaking to them with the greateſt politeneſs. They are ſenſible of this civil behaviour towards them, if they have any education, and thereby I diminiſh at leaſt their prejudices. An impetuous zeal, that would bring down fire from heaven, excites nothing but hatred. The church has not the character of a perſecuting church in the eyes of the incredulous, but becauſe many of her miniſters ſhew an over-ardent zeal. A good cauſe ſupports itſelf; ſo that religion has only need of ſhewing herſelf, with her proofs, her traditions, works, and meekneſs, in order to create reſpect. Religion of herſelf overturns ſectaries, conquers every thing that ſavours of rebellion, and whatever animoſity breathes.

I have often occaſion to be in company with men who really hate all monks *. It is to that kind of people I want to ſhew the greateſt civility. Had I leiſure and capacity to oppugn the new philoſophy, I have the vanity to believe no philoſopher would complain of me. I ſhould lay down principles that could not be denied; and ſhould I meet any of theſe renowned perſons who boaſt publicly of incredulity, I ſhould ſhew to them, with the utmoſt politeneſs, that they have not underſtood the true ſenſe of the ſcriptures, or that they have not ſufficient proofs for denying their authenticity. I think, indeed, that I ſhould not convert them, becauſe it is God alone who enlightens and changes the heart, but at leaſt they would not exclaim againſt the defenders of religion. We ought to gain ſomething, if we cannot gain all.

If God bears with the incredulous, we ought to bear with them ſo much the more as they enter into his deſigns, ſince it is by them that religion appears ſtronger, and that the juſt are exerciſed in *faith*.

Times of incredulity are but momentary ſtorms, which make the ſky more pure and ſerene. The more the incredulous increaſe, the more the miniſters of the goſpel ſhould be attentive to render religion reſpectable by their love of *ſtudy*, and the purity of their *manners*.

GANGANELLI.

Rome, February 28. 1750.

* He was a monk before he was Pope.

Certain objections to the veracity if the Moſaic Hiſtory, with regard to the age of the earth, drawn from the appearances of ſome parts of Mount Ætna, in Mr Brydone's Tower through Sicily and Malta, refuted from the changes allowed to have happened in other parts of the ſame mountain.

IN Mr Brydone's Tower through Sicily and Malta, vol. 1. p. 123. edit 2. we meet with the following paſſage.

"The laſt lava we croſſed before our arrival there (at Jaci Reale) is of a vaſt extent; I thought we never ſhould have done with it; it certainly is not leſs than ſix or ſeven miles broad, and appears in many places to be of an enormous depth.

When we came near the ſea, I was deſirous to ſee what form it had aſſumed in meeting with the water. I went to examine it; and found it had driven back the waves for upwards of a mile, and had formed a large black high promontory, where before it was deep water. This lava, I imagined from its barrenneſs, for it is as yet covered with a very ſcanty ſoil, had run from the mountain only a few ages ago; but was ſurpriſed to be informed by Signor Recupero, the hiſtoriographer of Ætna, that this very lava is mentioned by Diodorus Siculus, to have burſt from Ætna in the time of the ſecond Punic war. When Syracuſe was beſieged by the Romans, a detachment was ſent from Taurominum to the relief of the beſieged: they were ſtopped on their march by this ſtream of lava, which having reached the ſea before their arrival at the foot of the mountain, had cut off their paſſage, and obliged them to re-

turn

turn by the back of Ætna, upwards of 100 miles about. His authority for this, he tells me, was taken from inſcriptions on Roman monuments found on this lava, and that it was likewiſe well aſcertained by many of the old Sicilian authors. Now, as this is about 2000 years ago, one would have imagined, if lavas have a regular progreſs in becoming fertile fields, that this muſt long ago have become at leaſt arable: this, however, is not the caſe; and it is as yet only covered with a very ſcanty vegetation, and incapable of producing either corn or vines. There are, indeed, pretty large trees growing in the crevices, which are full of a rich earth; but, in all probability, it will be ſome hundred years yet, before there is enough of it to render this land of any uſe to the proprietors."

On this foundation Signor Recupero endeavours, p. 140. to eſtabliſh the great antiquity of our earth.

"Near to a vault, which is now thirty feet below ground, and has probably been a burial-place, there is a draw-well, where there are ſeveral ſtrata of lavas, with earth to a conſiderable thickneſs over the ſurface of each ſtratum. Recupero has made uſe of this as an argument to prove the great antiquity of the eruptions of this mountain: for, if it requires two thouſand years or upwards to form but a ſcanty ſoil on the ſurface of a lava, there muſt have been more than that ſpace of time betwixt each of the eruptions which have formed theſe ſtrata. But what ſhall we ſay of a pit they ſunk near to Jaci of a great depth? They pierced through ſeven diſtinct lavas, one under the other, the ſurfaces of which were parallel, and moſt of them covered with a thick bed of rich earth. Now, ſays he, the eruption which formed the loweſt of theſe lavas, if we may be allowed to reaſon from analogy, muſt have flowed from the mountain at leaſt 14,000 years ago.

Recupero tells me, he is exceedingly embarraſſed by theſe diſcoveries in writing the hiſtory of the mountain; that Moſes hangs like a dead weight upon him, and blunts all his zeal for inquiry; for that really he has not the conſcience to make his mountain ſo young, as that prophet makes the world."

Having given the two paſſages in the words of Mr Brydone, I ſhall now make a few remarks upon them.

The great eruptions of Ætna, without one of which a century ſeldom paſſes, often produce conſiderable alterations on the coaſt *, to the extent of thirty miles from the ſummit of the mountain. What evidence then have we, that a lava which flowed in the time of the ſecond Punic war, has not been totally changed, or overwhelmed by other lavas in ſucceeding times? Signor Recupero refers us for the identity of the promontory, from which he reaſons, to Roman monuments found upon it, and to the teſtimony of old Sicilian authors. But till the age, the inſcriptions, and even the reality of the monuments, are aſcertained, we cannot admit them as proofs of the point in queſtion. And as the earlieſt of theſe old Sicilian authors, as they are called, probably lived thirteen or fourteen hundred years after Diodorus Siculus, their teſtimony comes too late to ſatisfy us, that on a coaſt ſo ſubject to changes, a lava, which he is ſaid to mention, ſtill ſubſiſts in its original form.

Here, then, is a great failure of evidence with regard to the fact on which the whole of this reaſoning from analogy depends. But what if we allow the fact as ſtated by Signor Recupero? Will it follow as a juſt conſequence from this inſtance, that we can be aſſured of the time requiſite to clothe another lava with ſoil, if that other lava is very differently ſituated? The lava in queſtion, as Mr Brydone deſcribes it, "has driven back the waves for upwards of a mile, and formed a large black high promontory, where before it was deep water." It is, therefore, expoſed to the ſpray of the ſea; it is expoſed to all the violence of ſtormy winds and rains; which will not eaſily ſuffer any ſoil to reſt and faſten, but will diſperſe and carry it down, either into the ſea, or upon the lower grounds. The tops of mountains retain only a thin meſſy coat of earth, or continue bare and barren from old time, while the vallies beneath are enriched at their expence. And ſomething of this ſort may be obſerved on this very promontory: "There are large trees growing in the crevices, which are full of a rich earth."

The different ſtate of the heights and crevices of this lava points out to us what will naturally happen in different ſituations. The place where the ſeven lavas are accumulated, is near to Jaci Reale, to which Mr Brydone deſcended from

* Brydone, vol. 1. p. 274.

the *Caſtagno de cente cavalli* *. It lies, therefore, I preſume, in low ground, on which the earth waſhed by rain from the eminences would ſettle, and where the aſhes of the volcano would remain: for Ætna ſometimes ſends forth great ſhowers of aſhes, which cover the adjacent country to a conſiderable depth. At firſt theſe aſhes render the land barren, but afterwards greatly fertilize it. "I have obſerved †," ſays Mr Brydone, "in ſome places the richeſt ſoil to the depth of five or ſix feet and upwards, and ſtill below that nothing but rocks of lava." Perhaps, under different circumſtances, it may require a different time to mellow theſe aſhes into ſoil; but in no caſe have we reaſon to ſuppoſe it a proceſs of 2000 years. It is not quite ſeventeen hundred years ſince the city of Pompeii was buried under the matter thrown out by Veſuvius; and upon this ſpot there is a good thickneſs of fruitful mold, in which the vine flouriſhes, and has probably flouriſhed for centuries paſt. Strabo relates ‡, that Ætna ſometimes covers the country about Catania with great depth of aſhes. The aſhes, he ſays, are detrimental for a ſeaſon [πρὸς καιρὸν], but afterwards highly beneficial to the land. We can hardly ſuppoſe the expreſſion *for a ſeaſon* to mean more than two or three centuries at moſt. And I conclude, Mr Brydone did not intend to ſuggeſt an idea of longer duration, when he tells us, that the country near Hybla ‖ "was ſo celebrated for its fertility, and particularly for its honey, that it was called *Mel Poſſi*, till it was overwhelmed by the lava of Ætna; and having then become totally barren, by a kind of pun, its name was changed to *Mal Poſſi*. In a ſecond eruption, by a ſhower of aſhes from the mountain, it ſoon reaſſumed its ancient beauty and fertility; and for many years was called *Belle Poſſi*." If, then, the aſhes which fell upon the lava that had deſtroyed *Mel Poſſi*, ſoon ripened into fertile ſoil, may we not ſuppoſe the very ſame thing to have happened upon ſome at leaſt of the ſeven lavas near Jaci Reale? And if it happened but upon ſome of them, it mars the argument for the high antiquity of the mountain. A lava is caſt out from the crater into the valley or plain; after a while the ſame crater ſends forth upon it a mighty ſhower of aſhes, which are mixed with the earth waſhed from the ſides of the hill, and yield a rich mold. Upon this mold another lava is poured, and a new accumulation of ſoil ſucceeds by the ſame means as before. Which proceſs, according to the account of Strabo, and of Mr Brydone himſelf, we may well conceive to be completed in three hundred years, and the interſtices of theſe ſeven lavas to have been ſupplied with good earth in two thouſand years, the time aſſumed as neceſſary for each of them. For why are we to eſtimate what is produced on a plain, by what may have happened on an expoſed high promontory? With regard to increaſe of ſoil, what analogy is there between them? It is poſſible, I ſay, that theſe lavas may have been formed in two thouſand years; and the poſſibility is ſufficient for my purpoſe: for I do not contend, that they were actually formed in ſo ſhort a time. We may allow the loweſt of them to be four, or, if you will, near ſix thouſand years old: for Ætna may have burned from remote ages, fed by thoſe ſubterraneous fires, which ſome ſuppoſe coæval, or nearly coæval, with our earth. But if *the Philoſopher of Mount Ætna* will venture on ſuch uncertain grounds to carry its antiquity ſo far back,

"and incautious tread
On fires with faithleſs aſhes overſpread,"

he may expoſe his own vanity and raſhneſs, but he will not hurt the credit of Moſes, or affect the chronology built on his writings.

* Brydone, vol. 1. p. 122. † Ibid. p. 125. ‡ Strabo's Geography, b. 6. p. 413. edit. Amſterdam. fol. ‖ Brydone, vol. 1. p. 172.

Of Sentimental Comedy.

From *Elements of Dramatic Criticiſm. By William Cooke, Eſq;*

THough the laws of the drama know no ſpecies of comedy under this title, yet as the prevalence of cuſtom has not only of late admitted it, but given it a firſt-rate place on our theatres, it very properly becomes an object of enquiry in this work.

Were we to reaſon by analogy, we ſhould never be able to find out the cauſe of ſo unclaſſical a ſuperfeſtion: for whoever will make the compariſon between that comedy left us by antiquity, and ſo ably continued to us by ſeveral of our Engliſh poets, with this, will find the features too diſſimilar to claim the moſt diſtant reference. In the former, we have a fable founded on the laws of probability and nature; characters ſpeaking the language

language of their conformation, and the whole ſtage reflecting the manners of the world: in the latter, names inſtead of characters, poetical egotiſms for manners, bombaſt for ſentiment, and inſtead of wit and humour, (the very eſſence of comedy), a driveling ſpecies of morality, which as a term generally applied to ethics, may properly enough be called *good*, but from being falſely applied to comedy, (however it may excite the piety of the croud), muſt nauſeate men of ſenſe and education.

There is a circumſtance which we think has been a leading aſſiſtant in the eſtabliſhment of this falſe taſte. Without meaning to turn reformers, and inconſiderately fall in with the vulgar opinion of generally condemning the preſent age, merely becauſe it is the preſent age; thus much we think we are warranted to aſſert, that the preſent age, however it may be free from great and leading vices, is peculiarly marked by a *flaviſh effeminacy of manners*, and *univerſality of indolent diſſipation*, unknown to former ages. Hence the people of faſhion, unwilling to ſee ſuch juſt emblems of themſelves on the ſtage as comedy ſhould repreſent, thought it better to aſſume a virtue which they had not, by crying up the theory of morality as a kind of cover for the breach of it. The lower kinds of people, having no other models in their eye, than thoſe whom they often miſtakenly call their betters, without weighing this opinion, followed their example: ſo that between the two parties nature began to be called vulgar; and every thing partaking of the low, humorous, or vicious, (principal ingredients in comedy), began to be under-rated, becauſe the former had an intereſt in decrying them, and the latter permitted themſelves to be duped by the artifice.

It is the voice of the public forms the public taſte. Comedy, which is, above all walks of writing, perhaps the moſt difficult, and unattainable, and which, according to one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed characters of the laſt age,

——" is the firſt pretence
To *judgement*, *breeding*, *wit*, and *eloquence*,"

being thus vitiated, there were not wanting poets, who, departing from the honourable line of their profeſſion, (or to ſpeak more correctly, unacquainted with the principles of their profeſſion), preſcribed to this innovation. Sir Richard Steele's Conſcious Lovers, we believe, was the firſt in this line of writing. Not that we would claſs this, in other reſpects, elegant and judicious writer, with the general run of poets who have ſince ſucceeded him in this line; we only mean to ſay, that the pathetic ſcenes of this comedy, made the firſt departure of any conſequence, from that Sterling kind of writing left us by antiquity; and, conſequently, the general reputation of Sir Richard Steele, who was at that time much above par as a moral writer, firſt gave it the ſtamp of faſhion.

Comedy being thus debauched, like an unhappy female, began to be viewed in the light of *common game*, by thoſe poets who dare not look up to her in the days of her chaſtity: ſuch finding the intercourſe eaſy, and the profits great, immediately hired themſelves in her ſervice. The ſucceſs of one fool drew many: they had nothing to do but to exchange the *vis comica* for the pathetic, and ſubſtitute tame individual recital for natural dialogue: in ſhort, a novel furniſhed them with the plot; a ſervile alluſion to all the little chit-chat, for wit and humour; and the Whole Duty of Man, Pamela, or the OEconomy of Human Life, for ſentiments. Thus an art originally invented to laſh the follies and imperfections of mankind, through the vehicle of ridicule; an art which ſhould ever be conſidered as the greateſt teſt of wit, breeding, and obſervation; an art, " whoſe end both at the firſt, and now, was, and is, to hold as 'twere the mirror up to nature, to ſhew Virtue her own features, Scorn her own image, and the very age and body of the Time his form and preſſure," is changed into what is vulgarly called a moral kind of entertainment, where a citizen, it is true, may bring his wife, and daughter too, with as much ſafety as to a Methodiſt chapel, but with equal proſpect of improvement.

But as we mean to treat this ſubject otherwiſe than either inveſtigating its origin, or ſimply declaiming on its imperfections, it will be but candid to weigh the force of the arguments which are urged by the favourers of this innovated art.

The firſt and moſt flattering to the paſſions of the public is, that vicious or ridiculous characters, though ſentimental writers are *pioufly* afraid ſuch do ſometimes exiſt in nature, yet it would ill become the dignity of their pens to exhibit them

them on the ſtage, leſt they might become objects of imitation; hence they are for the moſt part excluded their pieces, or if at times admitted, but feebly ſketched in the back-ground, whilſt the principal figures are tricked out in all the brilliancy of virtue, without the leaſt ſhade of mortality. To paſs by the great defect of this practice, as it reſpects the laws of comedy; let us take it up on their own ground, and ſee how it is fitted to ſucceed in the reformation of manners.

The ſoundeſt philoſophers have agreed, that ridicule has a much better effect in curing the vices and imperfections of men, than the examples of rigid virtue, whoſe duties are ſo ſublimed, that they for the moſt part intimidate them from the trial. Were mankind made of that moral pliability of mind, ſo as to be capable of receiving the ſharpeſt impreſſions of virtue, then indeed ſome excuſe might ſtand for the latter practice; but as their hearts are compoſed of as many degrees of imperfection, as there are degrees of ſociety,—what will beſt, and moſt effectually reform them, ſhould be adopted; hence no characters ſhould be introduced on the ſtage by any means whatever, above the tone of mortality, whilſt the liar, rake, fop, ſharper, hypocrite, glutton, &c. &c. ſhould be always brought forwards in the higheſt colourings of ridicule. Similar characters in life, finding themſelves thus conſtantly expoſed on the ſtage, would indirectly feel the ſhame of their ſituations, and either abandon them entirely, or be taught to qualify them ſo as to be leſs inimical to ſociety; whereas at preſent, by being for the moſt part precluded as objects of ridicule and contempt, the world loſes the benefit of their reformation.

Another argument urged for our ſentimental dramatiſts is, that as it is the world gives reputation and credit to works of art and ſcience, it at preſent reliſhing no other ſpecies of comedy but the ſentimental, they are not to be blamed for writing up to that ſtandard. But this is ever the excuſe of *little minds*, who, under a ſhew of complying with the world, cover their own ignorance, and unfitneſs to ſtand candidates for fame and immortality; as there is nothing more certain than that a real genius, in whatever kind, can never, without the greateſt unwillingneſs and ſhame, be induced to act below his character, and for mere intereſt be prevailed on to proſtitute his knowledge, by performing contrary to certain rules.

Whoever has heard any thing of the lives of famous ſtatuaries, architects, or painters, will call to mind many inſtances of this nature. Or whoever has made any acquaintance with the better ſort of mechanics, ſuch as are real lovers of their art, and maſters in it, muſt have obſerved their natural fidelity in this reſpect, be they never ſo idle, diſſolute, or debauched: how regardleſs ſoever of other rules, they abhor any tranſgreſſion in their art; and would chuſe to loſe cuſtomers, and ſtarve, rather than, by a baſe compliance with the world, act contrary to what they call the juſtneſs and truth of work *.

This is virtue! real virtue, and love of truth, independent of opinion, and above the world; this diſpoſition tranſferred to the whole of life, perfects a character, and gives it that finiſh which extorts even the admiration of thoſe who cannot practiſe it.

Had the early poets of Greece thus complimented the world by complying with its falſe reliſh and unſettled appetites, they had not done their countrymen ſuch ſervice, nor themſelves ſuch honour. Thoſe generous ſpirits, ſcorning to ſuit themſelves to the world, manifeſtly drew it after them: they forced their way into it, and by weight of merit turned its judgement on their ſide; they formed their audience, refined their public ear, and poliſhed the age, that in return they may be rightly and laſtingly applauded. They were not diſappointed: applauſe ſoon came, and was laſting, for it was found; they have juſtice done them at this day, they have ſurvived their nation, and live in all languages; the more each age is enlightened, the more they ſhine, and their fame muſt neceſſarily laſt as long as letters and judgement exiſt.

Many of our ſentimental dramatic authors, it is true, may pique themſelves on the ſuperior ſituations in life to ſeveral of thoſe of antiquity, and jocularly conſign immortality to ſuch who are now no longer able to enjoy it; not conſidering, becauſe not feeling, that this hope of immortality was then as much their reward, as their labours have ſince been the benefit of poſterity. They may run the compariſon ſtill further, by proving (as well by the receipts of the theatres, as by thoſe of their bookſellers) how much

* Lord Shafteſbury's Characteriſtics.

more

more exact they are in proportioning the quality and quantity of the public demand, and with what greater dexterity and cunning they pander in the taſte of an audience: but ſuch are to know, that ſucceſs is by no means the criterion of deſert; that however they may, for a while, triumph in the abſence of truth and nature, the period is haſtening (if the proverb is true, that things at the *worſt* muſt neceſſarily mend) when this ſpell of ſentimental enchantment muſt be diſſolved, and when real comedy ſhall once more unfurl her ſtandard of reaſon on the theatre.

The public at large have ſometimes their falſe appetites and unnatural cravings like individuals, which, ſuch is the ſituation of human affairs, time, or accident alone, muſt eradicate. The fanatics under Cromwell, with all the parade of hypocriſy on one ſide, and the vindictive ſpirit of revenge on the other, chriſtened their conduct religion; and not only the dregs of the people hailed it by this name, but the guardians of the ſtate echoed it back on the public: yet but a few years, a very few years elapſed, when this ridiculous ſcene had its final cloſe; Reaſon once more reaſſumed her throne; and he that had no other pretenſions to Chriſtianity than the *ſtarchneſs of his band*, or the talent of *ſpeaking through his noſe*, was juſtly reprobated as a cheat or a driveler.

SIR, *September* 1776.

THE following relation contains intelligence that muſt be agreeable to every one concerned in the woollen and linen trade; to every proprietor of rock and heath; and, in ſhort, to all lovers of their country.—Yours, &c. C. G.

Of CUDBEAR.

IT is well known, that the woollen manufacture could not formerly be carried on without the dye-ſtuff called *archel*, which is a preparation of the weed archol, bought at a great expence from the Canary and Cape-de-Verde iſlands; and that, during the Spaniſh war before laſt one, very high premiums were offered for the diſcovery of any thing that would ſerve the purpoſes of archel.

Several years ago, a compoſition called *cudbear*, made up wholly of Britiſh materials, the ſpontaneous growth of our otherwiſe barren rocks and heathy muirs, was preſented to the public; which (how ſoon the dyers were inſtructed in the properties of it) anſwered the purpoſes of archel well. This appears from the following certificate given by the moſt capital dyers in and about Leeds.

"We whoſe names are here underwritten, being dyers of woollen and other goods, and reſiding in the county of York, and kingdom of England, do hereby certify unto all whom it may concern, That ſome years ago, we ordered ſeveral parcels of the dyeing-ware called *cudbear*, from Meſſ. Coney and Gaſcoigne of London, of the manufactory of George and Cuthbert Gordons of Leith; but at firſt found it inadequate to the purpoſe we applied it, until Cuthbert Gordon, one of the manufacturers of the ſame, by great pains and ſtudy, inſtructed us and our ſervants in the proper application and uſe of it; ſince which time we have frequently continued to uſe the ſaid dyeing-ware, and found it anſwer our purpoſe well: and that, unleſs ſuch inſtructions had been given by the ſaid Cuthbert Gordon, the article called *cudbear* would have been totally diſuſed amongſt us: As witneſs our hands, this 4th day of January, in the year or our Lord 1774, [Signed] *David Farrar and Son. Thomas Gomerſal. Benj. Broadly. Ann Rhodes and Sons, by Math. Rhodes. Robert Brooke. Eliz. Walker. William Carr.*

The dyers in Halifax gave a certificate, 11th January 1774, to the ſame purpoſe.

Since the date of theſe certificates, the article of cudbear has not been manufactured for ſale, owing to cauſes unneceſſary to be here taken notice of. The proprietor of the article, however, has now, under the protection of ſome public ſpirited gentlemen, recommenced the manufacture. He has alſo made a further improvement on the article, ſo as to render it not only infinitely more perfect for the purpoſe of woollen ſtuffs, but likewiſe capable to ſtrike on vegetable ſubſtances with the ſame effect as on wool. Theſe facts appear from the following certificates, given by the firſt dyers in this country.

"At Edinburgh, the 16th day of July 1776. We hereunto ſubſcribing, dyers of ſilks and other ſtuffs, &c. do certify, That Mr Cuthbert Gordon exhibited in our preſence his late and great improvements on cudbear, ſo far as it regards the cotton and linen ſtuffs, and the ſaving of indigo in dyeing vegetable ſubſtances, to our greateſt ſatisfaction, both as to the

elegance

elegance of the colours produced, and the indigo ſaved: nor have we the leaſt doubt but that his late improvements will anſwer equally well in our ſilk and woollen ſtuffs when tried. We own it is a great improvement to our trade, and deſerving encouragement by every lover of his country: As witneſs our hands,

WILL. RANKIN.
ANDREW CRUMBIE.
ROB. WEMYSS.
WILLIAM ROBERTSON.
WILLIAM MILLER.
DAVID LOCH, Merchant."

"At Glaſgow, the 31ſt July 1776. We the incoporation of dyers in Glaſgow do certify, That Mr Cuthbert Gordon has, in our preſence, exhibited his late improvement in cudbear, for dyeing linen, cotton, ſilk, and woollen goods, to our greateſt ſatisfaction: and we do therefore recommend it to the reſt of our brethren in Britain and Ireland; and think that Mr Gordon ought to be encouraged by every lover of his country for ſuch a curious and valuable improvement, of ſo much advantage to the different manufactures of theſe kingdoms. Witneſs our hands, date and place as above.

JAMES FRENCH.
JOHN HUTTON.
ADAM GRANT.
JOHN BROWN.
JOHN PARKER."

The properties of cudbear being thus eſtabliſhed paſt doubt, the great value of it muſt be obvious to every one, were it effectually encouraged. One without heſitation may affirm, there is hardly any one article that would tend to enrich this country ſo much. The materials of which it is compoſed are of little other uſe; yet it is become a matter of great regret, that theſe materials are gathered for exportation, notwithſtanding there is now a demand at home for more than can be collected. The proprietors of theſe materials are not, however, aware, that, by diſpoſing of them in this manner, they will in the end hurt the ſale, as hitherto every attempt to manufacture cudbear in other parts has proved abortive, whereby the value of true cudbear is frequently liable to be ſuſpected, and the proprietor of the ſecret put to great trouble and expence in retrieving its character. He flatters himſelf, that in time coming he will have the good wiſhes and aſſiſtance of the public, and then he has no doubt of ſeeing the article of cudbear a ſtaple commodity of Britain.

SIR, *London, Auguſt* 1776.

THere is no vulgar prejudice more unjuſt than the ſuppoſition common in England, that the French manners are a compoſition of varniſh and inſincerity, and that they are ſure to mean miſchief to you whenever they ſeem particularly civil. From a conſiderable reſidence in the country, I am able to deny the illiberal idea. They are a poliſhed, refined, and elegant people; and conſequently have more of that exterior addreſs, and eaſy behaviour; which being utterly different in appearance from the home-ſpun coarſe manner of thoſe Engliſh country 'ſquires who have witneſſed it, it is repreſented as contrary to what they think peculiarly annexed to the roughneſs of their own character. But the contrary is the fact. The politeneſs of the French is ſeldom inſincere. From habitual eaſineſs of behaviour, they wiſh to make the perſon happy with whom they converſe, and throw into their expreſſions that turn of complaiſance, and attentive politeneſs, which is moſt likely to make him in good humour with himſelf. The Engliſh very improperly call this flattery: if it is flattery, it is a flattery beneficial to ſociety, and which cannot fail of ſmoothing many of the aſperities of life. To condemn this becauſe not perfectly conſiſtent with the manners moſt common in England, is to argue a great want of knowledge of the world. In the moſt agreeable companies we go into, their agreeableneſs ariſes from our approaching to this civility, this urbanity, which a conſtant converſe with the world alone can give. To the moſt rough and unpoliſhed, mild and amiable manners are agreeable; — we like even that which we cannot practiſe; and are pleaſed with that poliſh in others which we do not ourſelves think worth the attainment. Thus far therefore the French are not only pleaſing, but rational.

M E L A.

A cure for the ſting of a Waſp.

LET the part ſtung be immediately well rubbed with ſpirit of hartſhorn: it will almoſt inſtantly abate the anguiſh, and never fails to prevent the inflammation and ſwelling.

The

The History of Europe for 1775. [417.]

British American colonies, continued.

During these transactions in the province of Massachuset's-bay, the twelve old colonies, including that whole extent of continent which stretches from Nova Scotia to Georgia, had appointed deputies to attend the General Congress, which was held at Philadelphia, and opened on Monday the 5th of September 1774. Such was the unhappy effect of the measures, pursued, perhaps somewhat too avowedly, and for that reason the less wisely, for reducing America by division, that those twelve colonies, clashing in interests, frequently quarrelling about boundaries and many other subjects, differing in manners, customs, religion, and forms of government, with all the local prejudices, jealousies, and aversions, incident to neighbouring states, were now led to assemble by their delegates in a general diet, and taught to feel their weight and importance, in a common union. Whatever may be the event, it was undoubtedly a dangerous experiment to bring matters to this crisis.

Several of the colonies had given instructions to their deputies previous to their meeting in congress. In general, they contained the strongest professions of loyalty and allegiance; of affection for the mother-country; of constitutional dependence on her; and of gratitude for benefits already received in that state. They totally disclaimed every idea of independence, or of seeking a separation; acknowledged the prerogatives of the crown, and declared their readiness and willingness to support them with life and fortune, so far as they are warranted by the constitution. The Pennsylvanians, in particular, declare, that they view the present contests with the deepest concern; that perpetual love and union, an interchange of good offices, without the least infraction of mutual rights, ought ever to subsist between the mother country and them.

On the other hand, they were unanimous in declaring, that they never would give up those rights and liberties which, as they said, descended to them from their ancestors, and which, they said, they were bound by all laws, human and divine, to transmit whole and pure to their posterity; that they are intitled to all the rights and liberties of British-born subjects; that the power lately assumed by parliament is unjust, and the only cause of all the present uneasiness; and that the late acts respecting the capital and province of Massachuset's-bay, are unconstitutional, oppressive, and dangerous.

The instructions, however, of the several colonies that pursued that mode, differed considerably from each other. In some great violence appeared. Others were more reasonable. In some nothing was spoken of but their grievances. Others proposed likewise terms on their part to be offered to Great Britain;—such as, an obedience to all the trade-laws passed, or to be passed, except such as were specified; and the settling an annual revenue on the crown for public purposes, and disposable by parliament. The deputies however were instructed, that in these and all other points, they were to coincide with the majority of the congress. This majority was to be determined by reckoning the colonies, as having each a vote, without regard to the number of deputies which it should send. [181.]

The debates and proceedings of the congress were conducted with the greatest secrecy; nor have any parts of them yet transpired, but those which they thought proper to lay before the public. The number of delegates amounted to fifty-one, who represented the several English colonies of New Hampshire, Massachuset's-bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the lower counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

The first public act of the Congress was a declaratory resolution Sept. 17. expressive of their disposition with respect to the colony of Massachuset's-bay, and immediately intended to confirm and encourage that people. In this they expressed, in the most pathetic terms, how deeply they felt the sufferings of their countrymen in that province, under the operation, as they said, of the late unjust, cruel, and oppressive acts of the British parliament; they thoroughly approved of the wisdom and fortitude with which their opposition to these ministerial measures had hitherto been conducted, as well as of the resolutions passed, and measures proposed, by the delegates of the county of Suffolk [xxxvi. 584.]; and earnestly recommended a perseve-

rance in the ſame firm and temperate conduct, according to the determinations of that aſſembly. This was immediately publiſhed, and tranſmitted to that province, accompanied with an unanimous reſolution, That contributions from all the colonies for ſupplying the neceſſities, and alleviating the diſtreſſes, of their brethren at Boſton, ought to be continued in ſuch manner, and ſo long, as their occaſions may require

By the ſubſequent reſolutions of the Congreſs, they not only formally approve of the oppoſition made by that province to the late acts: but further declare, That if it ſhould be attempted to carry them into execution by force, all America ſhould ſupport it in that oppoſition: —That if it be found abſolutely neceſſary to remove the people of Boſton into the country, all America ſhould contribute towards recompenſing them for the injury they might thereby ſuſtain.—They recommend to the inhabitants of Maſſachuſet's-bay, to ſubmit to a ſuſpenſion of the adminiſtration of juſtice, as it cannot be procured in a legal manner under the rules of the charter, until the effects of the application of the Congreſs, for a repeal of thoſe acts by which their charter-rights are infringed, is known;—and that every perſon who ſhall accept, or act under, any commiſſion or authority, derived from the late act of parliament, changing the form of government, and violating the charter of that province, ought to be held in deteſtation, and conſidered as the wicked tool of that deſpotiſm, which is preparing to deſtroy thoſe rights, which God, nature, and compact, hath given to America.—They beſides recommended to the people of Boſton and Maſſachuſet's-bay, ſtill to conduct themſelves peaceably towards the general, and the troops ſtationed at Boſton, ſo far as it could poſſibly conſiſt with their immediate ſafety: but that they ſhould firmly perſevere in the defenſive line of conduct which they are now purſuing. The latter part of this inſtruction evidently alluded to and implied an approbation of the late reſolutions of the county of Suffolk, relative to the militia, and to the arming of the people in general. The Congreſs conclude by a reſolution, that the tranſporting, or attempting to tranſport, any perſon beyond the ſea, for the trial of offences committed in America, being againſt law, will juſtify, and ought to meet with reſiſtance and reprisal. [xxxvi. 657, 91.]

[Here this writer proceeds to give, in like manner, the ſubſtance of the other publications of the congreſs; of their letter to Gen. Gage; their declaration of rights, non-importation aſſociation, petition to the King, and letters to the people of G. Britain, of Canada, and of the American colonies; all which we have inſerted entire [xxxvi. 657.—680.; 689—702.; xxxvii. 18. 21.]

"Of all the papers publiſhed by the American congreſs," ſays our author, "their addreſs to the French inhabitants of Canada diſcovers the moſt dextrous management, and the moſt able method of application to the temper and paſſions of the parties whom they endeavour to gain."—In one particular, however, he ſeems to admit that they were pinched:

"They endeavour," ſays he, "to obviate the jealouſies and prejudices which might ariſe from the difference of their religious principles, by inſtancing the caſe of the Swiſs cantons; whoſe union is compoſed of Catholic and Proteſtant ſtates; who live in the utmoſt concord and peace with each other, and have been thereby enabled to defeat all attempts againſt their liberties. This inſtance, though perhaps the moſt appoſite that could have been brought for the purpoſe, would not, however, have born the teſt of much examination."

On this head a correſpondent ſays, the attentive reader will have obſerved, that though the congreſs, in their letter to the people of G. Britain, ſay, that the legiſlature of G. Britain is not authoriſed by the conſtitution, to eſtabliſh a religion [meaning the Roman-Catholic] fraught with ſanguinary and impious tenets, in any quarter of the Globe; "yet in their letter to the people of Canada, they ſeem to deny this to be the act of that legiſlature; for in that letter we find the following queſtion and anſwer. "What is offered to you by the late act of parliament? Liberty of conſcience? No: God gave it to you; and the temporal powers with which you have been and are connected, firmly ſtipulated for your enjoyment of it." [xxxvi. 691, 9.].—And Sir John Dalrymple, ſpeaking of the complaints of the congreſs againſt this part of the Quebec act, ſays, [xxxvii. 445.]"We marvel much that the congreſs have omitted to reproach their fellow-ſubjects in England for permitting the Gentoo religion to exiſt in Bengal."

This Hiſtory is by ſome attributed to Mr

Mr Burke. If ſo, the reader will be at no loſs to gueſs which ſide will be moſt favoured [xxxvii. 681.]. —— We now return to our author.]

Theſe public acts being paſſed, the delegates put an end to their ſeſſion, Oct. 26. on the fifty-ſecond day from the opening of the congreſs.

Without examining the truth of their allegations, or pretending to form any opinion upon a ſubject, on which the firſt names in this country have differed ſo widely, it muſt be acknowledged, that the petition and addreſſes from the congreſs have been executed with uncommon energy, addreſs, and ability; and that, conſidered abſtractedly, with reſpect to vigour of mind, ſtrength of ſentiment, and the language at leaſt of patriotiſm, they would not have diſgraced any aſſembly that ever exiſted.

A preparation of CARROTS *for the uſe of ſeamen in long voyages.*

Communicated to the agriculture-ſociety at Mancheſter, by Dr HUNTER, *at their annual meeting Aug.* 8. 1776.

THE great utility of all kinds of vegetables in curing and preventing that ſpecies of ſcurvy to which ſeamen are particularly liable, is ſo clearly aſcertained, that it will be unneceſſary to employ any time in the proof of it; I ſhall therefore proceed to deſcribe a remedy of the vegetable kingdom that probably may anſwer the happy purpoſes of preventing, mitigating, or curing, the Sea-Scurvy, and all ſuch diſeaſes as derive their origin from the want of vegetable food.

The vegetable I mean to recommend is Carrots; and as it is impoſſible to preſerve them in their natural ſtate for any length of time, we muſt be content with an artificial preparation. The following is the method I have ſucceſsfully made uſe of.

Take any quantity of carrots in the month of September or October. Let them be topped and tailed, and afterwards waſhed clean in warm water. Scrape them, and cut them into pieces about two inches in length, throwing away ſuch parts as are decayed. Put the whole into a large copper, with as much water as will preſerve the bottom from burning. Cover them cloſe, and light a moderate fire underneath, ſo that the carrots may be ſtewed and ſoftened in the ſteam. When they have become ſufficiently ſoft, let them be maſhed and pulped through a coarſe ſieve. Then take a quantity of loaf-ſugar equal to the weight of the pulp, and, according to the rules of confectionry, reduce the whole over the fire to a proper conſiſtence, taking care to evaporate the ſuperfluous moiſture by continually ſtirring. When cold, put this marmalade into pots, covering it over with a paper moiſtened in brandy; and over that ſuch another covering as is generally recommended for conſerves.

This I conſider as the neateſt preparation of carrots, and may be recommended for tarts, dumplins, &c. for the officers tables. Another preparation for the ſeamen may be made with coarſer ſugar; and the carrots, inſtead of being pulped through a ſieve, may be maſhed by the circular ſtone employed in the cyder-mills, and afterwards boiled up to a proper conſiſtence. And as this laſt preparation will be conſumed in large quantities, it may be put up into ſmall caſks.

The quantity intended for one day's conſumption ſhould be taken out, and mixed, in an earthen or wooden veſſel, with as much of the ſtrong ſpirit of vitriol as will give it a grateful degree of acidity; after which it may be uſed in a variety of forms. A ſpoonful of this marmalade, put to a proper quantity of water, makes a cool and wholeſome drink in fevers, and all diſorders proceeding from putreſcency; and probably, when given in this manner, with a little brandy or wine, it may become a general preſervative againſt the ſcurvy. Seamen may alſo have it in the form of dumplins; in which ſhape a full meal of vegetable food may be afforded at a ſmall expence.

In order to be ſatisfied that this cheap and palatable antiſcorbutic will keep in a warm climate, I preſerved ſome pots of it for twelve months, in a room heated with a conſtant fire; and had the pleaſure to obſerve that it kept extremly well. I ordered ſome of the pots to be acidulated; but the conſerve did not keep ſo well: ſo that it is the better way to uſe the acid occaſionally, as formerly directed.

A palatable meſs may be made as follows. Take carrot-marmalade, one large ſpoonful; ſalep, in powder, one teaſpoonful; mix together:—then add warm water half a pint, wine four ſpoonfuls, ſpices a ſmall portion, if required. This mixture is highly antiputreſcent and nutritive.

In all caſes where the conſumption is

large, the price of the commodity is a material conſideration. From certain experience I dare venture to ſay, that the fineſt ſort of carrot-marmalade may be afforded at ſix-pence per pound; and the coarſer kind at a price conſiderably leſs.

The health of the Britiſh ſeamen is ſo eſſential to the welfare and intereſt of theſe kingdoms, that I flatter myſelf every attempt that has this great object in view, will meet with a favourable reception. This memoir has been communicated to Lord Sandwich, whoſe attention to every thing that regards the welfare of the navy, gives me the moſt flattering hopes, that an extenſive trial of this antiſcorbutic marmalade will ſoon be made by his Lordſhip's orders.

Additions, by Vigornenſis. *Dated Sept. 7.*

——I live near Wooverly, a pariſh in the county of Worceſter, where the ſoil is very light and ſandy, and where carrots are produced to the greateſt perfection I ever ſaw, both of the purple and orange kind; ſome of which I have ſeen as large as twelve inches in circumference, and have preſerved them four months without being at the trouble of making them into marmalade; and I apprehend there are very few of our ſhips that go abroad but have an opportunity of ſupplying them with freſh vegetables in leſs time than that.

The method I took was, to draw them in the month of October, and cut off the tops below the green part, ſo as to take off about half an inch of the carrot, by which means they are prevented from ſprouting at the large end; the ſmall end I left uncut. I then put them into a caſk with ſome dry ſand, juſt enough to cover them, (but the ſand muſt be very dry), and keep them in a cool place.

Was this ſimple method made uſe of, and the carrots barrelled up, I apprehend they might be preſerved a very conſiderable time at ſea. All the inconvenience I obſerved from this method of preſerving them is, they get hard, and require a good deal more boiling.

To keep bed-furniture free from Bugs.

USE a wormwood whiſk continually; a ſlight application of which, on the curtains, valance, &c. every day when the beds are made, will moſt effectually keep them under.

COMMON SENSE, continued. [423.]

APPENDIX.

SINCE the publication of the firſt edition of this pamphlet, or rather on the ſame day on which it came out, the K—'s ſpeech [xxxvii. 562.] made its appearance in this city. Had the ſpirit of prophecy directed the birth of this production, it could not have brought it forth at a more ſeaſonable juncture, or a more neceſſary time. The bloody-mindedneſs of the one ſhews the neceſſity of purſuing the doctrine of the other. Men read by way of revenge. And the ſpeech, inſtead of terrifying, prepared a way for the manly principles of independence.

Ceremony, and even ſilence, from whatever motive they may ariſe, have a hurtful tendency, when they give the leaſt degree of countenance to baſe and wicked performances: wherefore, if this maxim be admitted, it naturally follows, that the K—'s ſpeech, as being a piece of finiſhed villany, deſerved, and ſtill deſerves, a general execration both by the congreſs and the people. Yet, as the domeſtic tranquillity of a nation depends greatly on the *chaſtity* of what may properly be called NATIONAL MANNERS, it is often better to paſs ſome things over in ſilent diſdain, than to make uſe of ſuch new methods of diſlike, as might introduce the leaſt innovation on that guardian of our peace and ſafety. And, perhaps, it is chiefly owing to this prudent delicacy, that the K—'s ſpeech hath not before now ſuffered a public execution. The ſpeech, if it may be called one, is nothing better than a wilful audacious libel againſt the truth, the common good, and the exiſtence of mankind; and is a formal and pompous method of offering up human ſacrifices to the pride of tyrants. But this general maſſacre of mankind is one of the privileges, and the certain conſequences of kings: for as Nature knows them *not*, they know *not her*; and although they are beings of our *own* creating, they know not *us*, and are become the gods of their creators. The ſpeech hath one good quality, which is, that it is not calculated to deceive; neither can we, even if we would, be deceived by it. Brutality and tyranny appear on the face of it. It leaves us at no loſs: and every line convinces, even in the moment of reading, that he who hunts the woods for prey, the naked and untutored Indian, is leſs a ſavage than the K—— of B——

Sir

Sir J—n D———e, the putative father of a whining Jeſuitical piece, fallaciouſly called, *The Addreſs of the people of* ENGLAND *to the inhabitants of* AMERICA [xxxvii. 316.], hath (perhaps from a vain ſuppoſition, that the people *here were* to be frightened at the pomp and deſcription of a king) given (though very unwiſely on his part) the real character of the preſent one: "But," ſays this writer, "if you are inclined to pay compliments to an adminiſtration which we do not complain of," (meaning the Marquis of Rockingham's at the repeal of the ſtamp-act), "it is very unfair in you to withhold them from that prince, *by whoſe* NOD ALONE *they were permitted to do any thing.*" [xxxvii. 385.] This is Toryiſm with a witneſs! Here is idolatry even without a maſk! And he who can calmly hear and digeſt ſuch doctrine, hath forfeited his claim to rationality;—an apoſtate from the order of manhood; and ought to be conſidered—as one who hath not only given up the proper dignity of a man, but ſunk himſelf beneath the rank of animals, and contemptibly crawls through the world like a worm.

However, it matters very little now, what the K—— of E——— either ſays or does. He hath wickedly broken through every moral and human obligation, trampled nature and conſcience beneath his feet, and, by a ſteady and conſtitutional ſpirit of inſolence and cruelty, procured for himſelf an univerſal hatred. It is *now* the intereſt of America to provide for herſelf. She hath already a large and young family, whom it is more her duty to take care of, than to be granting away her property, to ſupport a power who is become a reproach to the names of men and Chriſtians. YE whoſe office it is to watch over the morals of a nation, of whatſoever ſect or denomination ye are, as well as ye who are more immediately the guardians of the public liberty, if ye wiſh to preſerve your native country uncontaminated by European corruption, ye muſt in ſecret wiſh a ſeparation.——But leaving the moral part to private reflection, I ſhall chiefly confine my farther remarks to the following heads.

1. That it is the intereſt of America to be ſeparated from Britain.

2. Which is the eaſieſt and moſt practicable plan, RECONCILIATION OR INDEPENDENCE? With ſome occaſional remarks.

In ſupport of the *firſt*, I could, if I judged it proper, produce the opinion of ſome of the ableſt and moſt experienced men on this continent; and whoſe ſentiments on that head are not yet publicly known. It is in reality a ſelf-evident poſition: for no nation, in a ſtate of foreign dependence, limited in its commerce, and cramped and fettered in its legiſlative powers, can ever arrive at any material eminence. America doth not yet know what opulence is; and although the progreſs which ſhe hath made ſtands unparallelled in the hiſtory of other nations, it is but childhood, compared with what ſhe would be capable of arriving at, had ſhe, as ſhe ought to have, the legiſlative powers in her own hands. England is, at this time, proudly coveting what would do her no good were ſhe to accompliſh it, and the Continent heſitating on a matter which will be her final ruin if neglected. It is the commerce, and not the conqueſt of America, by which England is to be benefited; and that would in a great meaſure continue, were the countries as independent of each other as France and Spain; becauſe, in many articles, neither can go to a better market. But it is the independence of this country on Britain, or any other, which is now the main and only object worthy of contention; and which, like all other truths diſcovered by neceſſity, will appear clearer and ſtronger every day.

1ſt, Becauſe it will come to that one time or other.

2dly, Becauſe the longer it is delayed, the harder it will be to accompliſh.

I have frequently amuſed myſelf both in public and private companies, with ſilently remarking the ſpecious errors of thoſe who ſpeak without reflecting. And, among the many which I have heard, the following ſeems the moſt general, viz. That had this rupture happened forty or fifty years hence, inſtead of *now*, the continent would have been more able to have ſhaken off the dependence. To which I reply, that our military ability *at this time* ariſes from the experience gained in the laſt war, and which, in forty or fifty years time, would have been totally extinct. The continent would not, by that time, have had a general, or even a military officer left; and we, or thoſe who may ſucceed us, would have been as ignorant of martial matters as the ancient Indians. And this ſingle poſition, cloſely attended to, will unanſwerably prove, that the preſent time is preferable

preferable to all others. The argument turns thus:—At the concluſion of the laſt war we had experince, but wanted numbers; and forty or fifty years hence, we ſhould have numbers without experience: wherefore the proper point of time muſt be, ſome particular point between the two extremes, in which a ſufficiency of the former remains, and a proper increaſe of the latter is obtained. And that point of time is the preſent time.

The reader will pardon this digreſſion, as it does not properly come under the head I firſt ſet out with; and to which I again return, by the following poſition, viz.

Should affairs be patched up with Britain, and ſhe to remain the governing and ſovereign power of America, (which, as matters are now circumſtanced, is giving up the point entirely), we ſhall deprive ourſelves of the very means of ſinking the debt we have or may contract. The value of the back lands, which ſome of the provinces are clandeſtinely deprived of, by the unjuſt extenſion of the limits of Canada, valued only at five pounds Sterling per hundred acres, amount to upwards of twenty-five millions, Pennſylvania currency; and the quit-rents, at one penny Sterling per acre, to two millions yearly.

It is by the ſale of thoſe lands that the debt may be ſunk, without burden to any; and the quit-rent reſerved thereon will always leſſen, and in time will wholly ſupport, the yearly expence of government. It matters not how long the debt is in paying, ſo that the lands when ſold be applied to the diſcharge of it; and for the execution of which, the congreſs for the time being will be the continental truſtees.

I proceed now to the *ſecond* head, viz. Which is the eaſieſt and moſt practicable plan, RECONCILIATION or INDEPENDENCE? With ſome occaſional remarks.

He who takes Nature for his guide, is not eaſily beaten out of his argument; and, on that ground, I anſwer, *generally*, ——*That* INDEPENDENCE *being a* SINGLE SIMPLE LINE, *contained within ourſelves; and* RECONCILIATION *a matter exceedingly perplexed and complicated, and in which a treacherous capricious court is to interfere, gives the anſwer without a doubt.*

The preſent ſtate of America is truly alarming to every man who is capable of reflection. Without law, without government, without any other mode of power than what is founded on and granted by courteſy. Held together by an unexampled concurrence of ſentiment; which is nevertheleſs ſubject to change, and which every ſecret enemy is endeavouring to diſſolve. Our preſent condition is, Legiſlation without law; wiſdom without a plan; a conſtitution without a name; and, what is ſtrangely aſtoniſhing, perfect Independence contending for Dependence. The inſtance is without a precedent; the caſe never exiſted before; and who can tell what may be the event? The property of no man is ſecure in the preſent unbraced ſyſtem of things. The mind of the multitude is left at random, and, ſeeing no fixed object before them, they purſue ſuch as fancy or opinion ſtarts. Nothing is criminal; there is no ſuch thing as treaſon; wherefore every one thinks himſelf at liberty to act as he pleaſes. The Tories dared not to have aſſembled offenſively, had they known that their lives, by that act, were forfeited to the laws of the ſtate. A line of diſtinction ſhould be drawn between Engliſh ſoldiers taken in battle, and inhabitants of America taken in arms. The firſt are priſoners, but the latter traitors. The one forfeits his liberty, the other his head.

Notwithſtanding our wiſdom, there is a viſible feebleneſs in ſome of our proceedings, which gives encouragement to diſſenſions. The continental belt is too looſely buckled. And if ſomething is not done in time, it will be too late to do any thing, and we ſhall fall into a ſtate, in which neither *reconciliation* nor *independence* will be practicable. The —— and his worthleſs adherents are got at their old game of dividing the continent, and there are not wanting among us, printers who will be buſy in ſpreading ſpecious falſehoods. The artful and hypocritical letter which appeared a few months ago in two of the New-York papers, and likewiſe in two others, is an evidence that there are men who want either judgement or honeſty.

It is eaſy getting into holes and corners, and talking of reconciliation: but do ſuch men ſeriouſly conſider, how difficult the taſk is, and how dangerous it may prove, ſhould the continent divide thereon? Do they take within their view, all the various orders of men whoſe ſituation and circumſtances, as well as their own, are to be conſidered therein.

Do they put themſelves in the place of the ſufferer, whoſe *all* is *already* gone, and of the ſoldier, who hath quitted *all* for the defence of his country? If their ill-judged moderation be ſuited to their own private ſituations *only*, regardleſs of others, the event will convince them, that "they are reckoning without their hoſt."

Put us, ſay ſome, on the footing we were on in ſixty-three. To which I anſwer, The requeſt is not *now* in the power of Britain to comply with; neither will ſhe propoſe it: but if it were, and even ſhould be granted, I aſk, as a reaſonable queſtion, By what means is ſuch a corrupt and faithleſs court to be kept to its engagements? Another parliament, nay, even the preſent, may hereafter repeal the obligation, on the pretence of its being violently obtained, or unwiſely granted; and, in that caſe, where is our redreſs?—No going to law with nations: cannon are the barriſters of crowns; and the ſword, not of juſtice, but of war, decides the ſuit. To be on the footing of ſixty-three, it is not ſufficient, that the laws only be put on the ſame ſtate, but, that our circumſtances likewiſe be put on the ſame ſtate; our burnt and deſtroyed towns repaired or built up, our private loſſes made good, our public debts (contracted for defence) diſcharged; otherwiſe we ſhall be millions worſe than we were at that enviable period. Such a requeſt, had it been complied with a year ago, would have won the heart and ſoul of the continent,—but now it is too late; "The Rubicon is paſſed."

Beſides, the taking up arms, merely to enforce the repeal of a pecuniary law, ſeems as unwarrantable by the divine law, and as repugnant to human feelings, as the taking up arms to enforce obedience thereto. The object, on either ſide, doth not juſtify the ways and means; for the lives of men are too valuable to be caſt away on ſuch trifles. It is the violence which is done and threatened to our perſons; the deſtruction of our property by an armed force; the invaſion of our country by fire and ſword, which conſcientiouſly qualifies the uſe of arms: and the inſtant in which ſuch a mode of defence became neceſſary, all ſubjection to Britain ought to have ceaſed; and the independency of America ſhould have been conſidered, as dating its æra from, and publiſhed by, *the firſt muſket that was fired againſt her*. This line is a line of conſiſtency; neither drawn by caprice, nor extended by ambition; but produced by a chain of events, of which the colonies were not the authors.

I ſhall conclude theſe remarks, with the following timely and well-intended hints. We ought to reflect, that there are three different ways by which an independency may hereafter be effected; and that *one* of thoſe *three* will, one day or other, be the fate of America, viz. by the legal voice of the people in congreſs; by a military power; or by a mob. It may not always happen that our ſoldiers are citizens, and the multitude a body of reaſonable men. Virtue, as I have already remarked, is not hereditary, neither is it perpetual. Should an independency be brought about by the firſt of thoſe means, we have every opportunity, and every encouragement before us, to form the nobleſt, pureſt conſtitution on the face of the earth. We have it in our power to begin the world over again. A ſituation ſimilar to the preſent, hath not happened ſince the days of Noah until now. The birthday of a new world is at hand, and a race of men, perhaps as numerous as all Europe contains, are to receive their portion of freedom from the event of a few months. The reflection is awful;—and in this point of view, how trifling, how ridiculous, do the little paltry cavillings of a few weak or intereſted men appear, when weighed againſt the buſineſs of a world?

Should we neglect the preſent favourable and inviting period, and an independence be hereafter effected by any other means, we muſt charge the conſequence to ourſelves, or to thoſe rather whoſe narrow and prejudiced ſouls are habitually oppoſing the meaſure, without either enquiring or reflecting. There are reaſons to be given in ſupport of independence, which men ſhould rather privately think of, than be publicly told of. We ought not now to be debating, whether we ſhall be independent or not, but anxious to accompliſh it on a firm, ſecure, and honourable baſis, and uneaſy rather that it is not yet begun upon. Every day convinces us of its neceſſity. Even the Tories (if ſuch beings yet remain among us) ſhould, of all men, be the moſt ſolicitous to promote it: for as the appointment of committees at firſt, protected them from popu-

lar

lar rage; ſo a wiſe and well-eſtabliſhed form of government, will be the only certain means of continuing it ſecurely to them. *Wherefore*, if they have not virtue enough to be WHIGS, they ought to have prudence enough to wiſh for independence.

In ſhort, independence is the only BOND that can tie and keep us together. We ſhall then ſee our object, and our ears will be legally ſhut againſt the ſchemes of an intriguing, as well as a cruel enemy. We ſhall then, too, be on a proper footing to treat with Britain; for there is reaſon to conclude, that the pride of that court will be leſs hurt by treating with the American ſtates for terms of peace, than with thoſe whom ſhe denominates "rebellious ſubjects," for terms of accommodation. It is our delaying it that encourages her to hope for conqueſt, and our backwardneſs tends only to prolong the war. As we have, without any good effect therefrom, withheld our trade to obtain a redreſs of our grievances, let us *now* try the alternative, by *independently* redreſſing them ourſelves, and then offering to open the trade. The mercantile and reaſonable part of England will be ſtill with us; becauſe, peace *with* trade, is preferable to war *without* it. And if this offer be not accepted, other courts may be applied to.

On theſe grounds I reſt the matter. And as no offer hath yet been made to refute the doctrine contained in the former editions of this pamphlet, it is a negative proof, that either the doctrine cannot be refuted, or that the party in favour of it is too numerous to be oppoſed. WHEREFORE, inſtead of gazing at each other, with ſuſpicious or doubtful curioſity, let each of us hold out to his neighbour the hearty hand of friendſhip, and unite in drawing a line, which, like an act of oblivion, ſhall bury in forgetfulneſs every former diſſenſion. Let the names of Whig and Tory be extinct; and let none other be heard among us, than thoſe of *a good citizen, an open and reſolute friend, and a virtuous ſupporter of the* RIGHTS *of* MANKIND, *and of the* FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES OF AMERICA. [433.]

[This pamphlet is now inſerted entire; and, after peruſal, the reader will judge, whether we are juſtified in what is ſaid in the note with which we introduced it.]

AMERICA. [438.]

"*Whitehall, Sept.* 29. The following letters from Vice-Adm. Lord Viſc. Howe, and Gen. Howe, to Lord George Germaine, brought by the Sandwich packet, from Staten iſland, to Falmouth, in thirty-ſeven days, were this day received.

Copy of a letter from Vice-Adm. Lord Viſc. Howe, to Lord George Germaine, dated, Eagle, off Staten iſland, Auguſt 11. 1776.

My LORD,

CONCEIVING it of the utmoſt importance, in purſuit of the objects of the ſpecial commiſſion with which I had the honour to be charged by his Majeſty, that the colonies in rebellion ſhould have the earlieſt information of his Majeſty's moſt gracious intentions, with reſpect to the reſtoration of peace, and the granting of pardons to ſuch of his Majeſty's ſubjects, as, by a ſpeedy return to their allegiance, might deſerve the royal mercy; I thought proper, in the courſe of my voyage, to prepare a declaration to that effect, together with a circular letter, addreſſed to the Governors, or, in their abſence, the Lieutenant-Governors, or Chief Magiſtrates, of the reſpective colonies: copies of which I have the honour to incloſe to your Lordſhip, N° 1. and 2. [436, 7.]

I had little expectation that theſe letters and declaration would reach the hands of his Majeſty's Governors. My object was, that they ſhould be circulated as much as poſſible throughout the provinces; and I hoped to have found an opportunity of landing them ſoon after the time of their date, by means of ſome veſſel I might meet with upon the coaſt: but no opportunity offered till I arrived off the harbour of New York, on the 12th of laſt month; when I diſpatched the firſt lieutenant of the Eagle to Amboy, with thoſe intended for the colonies to the ſouthward of New York, directing him to deliver them to any perſon who might appear in authority, and to deſire they might be forwarded by the poſt.

The incloſed printed paper, N° 3. [436, 7.] which came accidently to my hands, will inform your Lordſhip of the reſolution of the general congreſs, upon their receipt of the above-mentioned packets, which it ſeems were tranſmitted by Mr (called General) Mercier, the commanding officer at Amboy, to Mr Waſhington

Washington at New York, and by him to the congress.

Capt. Burnaby, in the Merlin sloop, was charged with the packets for the colonies of Massachuset's-bay, Rhode island, Connecticut, and New Hampshire, and directed to land them at Rhode island.—On the 28th of last month he returned with a letter to me from Mr Cooke [xxxvii. 433.], acknowledging the receipt of my letter and declaration, and acquainting me, that he had communicated them to "the General Assembly of that State," then sitting at Newport, who would transmit copies of them to "the Most Honourable, the General Congress of the United States of America," to whom every application ought to be addressed, and must be referred. A copy of Mr Cooke's letter to me is inclosed, N° 4.

As the issuing the above-mentioned letters and declaration is the only measure I judged necessary to take before I could have a conference with General Howe, I have nothing further to add in this separate dispatch, but my hopes of being informed by your Lordship, that my conduct is honoured with his Majesty's approbation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HOWE.

[The papers, N° 1. 2. 3. mentioned in this letter, are already inserted, as above referred to.—N° 4. follows.]

Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Newport, July 21.

MY LORD,

I AM favoured with your Lordship's letter of the 20th of June last, inclosing your declaration. I have communicated them to the General Assembly of this State now sitting here; and, at their request, inform your Lordship, that they will transmit copies of them to the Most Honourable the General Congress of the United States of America, to whom every application respecting the disputes between the said States and Great Britain ought to be addressed, and must be referred. I have the honour to be, with great esteem and respect, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

NICH. COOKE.

(Addressed) *On the public service, To his Excellency Lord Visc. Howe, Admiral of his Britannick Majesty's fleet, &c. on board the Eagle.*

Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations,

NICHOLAS COOKE.

[We now find, that the offer of pardon was not published before the declaration of independence [436.]; for though dated June 20. it was not sent to Amboy till the 12th of July, eight days after the date of that declaration.]

Copy of a letter, from General Howe, to Lord George Germaine, dated, Head-Quarters, Staten island, Aug. 15. 1776.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's dispatches of the 11th and 12th of June, by the Halifax packet arriving here the 11th instant.

On the 12th, the two fleets, under convoy of Commodore Hotham, and the Repulse, met off this harbour, and came in together. The Guards and Hessians on board are reported to be very healthy. The camp-equipage is also come, and no time will be lost in proceeding upon the operations of the campaign.

Lord Dunmore and Lord William Campbell arrived yesterday from the southward, with Sir Peter Parker. Being anxious to send off this packet, I defer being more particular until the next departure.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WILL. HOWE."

From the Virginia Gazette.

"*Williamsburgh, July 5.* The following are the appointments under the new plan of government.

"Patrick Henry, jun. Esq; [xxxvii. 358.] Governor.—John Page, Dudley Digges, John Taylor, John Blair, Benjamin Harrison of Berkeley, Bartholomew Dandridge, Charles Carter of Shirley, and Benjamin Harrison of Brandon, Counsellors of State.—Thomas Whiting, John Hutchings, Champion Travis, Thomas Newton, jun. and George Webb, Esqs, Commissioners of Admiralty.—James Husband, Joseph Prentis, and John Taylor, Esqs, Judges of Admiralty.—Edmund Randolph, Esq; Attorney-General.—Thomas Everard, and James Cocke, Esqs, Commissioners for settling accounts.

GOD save the COMMONWEALTH."

Upon Colonel Henry's being chosen our Governor by the Hon. Convention, a Committee of the House was directed to wait upon his Excellency, to notify to him his appointment; to whom he delivered the following letter.

"To the Honourable the Preſident and Houſe of Convention.

GENTLEMEN,

THE vote of this day, appointing me Governor of this Commonwealth, has been notified to me in the moſt polite and obliging manner, by George Maſon, Henry Lee, Dudley Digges, John Blair, and Bartholomew Dandridge, Eſqs.

A ſenſe of the high and unmerited honour conferred upon me by the Convention, fills my heart with gratitude, which I truſt my whole life will manifeſt. I take this earlieſt opportunity to expreſs my thanks, which I wiſh to convey to you, Gentlemen, in the ſtrongeſt terms of acknowledgement.

When I reflect, that the tyranny of the Britiſh King and Parliament hath kindled a formidable war, now raging throughout this wide-extended continent, and in the operations of which this Commonwealth muſt bear ſo great a part; and that from the events of this war, the laſting happineſs or miſery of a great proportion of the human ſpecies will finally reſult; that, in order to preſerve this Commonwealth from anarchy, and its attendant ruins, and to give vigour to our councils, and effect to all our meaſures, government hath been naturally aſſumed and new-modelled; that it is expoſed to numberleſs hazards and perils in its infant ſtate; that it can never attain to maturity, or ripen into firmneſs, unleſs it is guarded by affectionate aſſiduity, and managed by great abilities: I lament my want of talents; I feel my mind filled with anxiety and uneaſineſs, to find myſelf ſo unequal to the duties of that important ſtation, to which I am called by the favour of my fellow-citizens, at this truly critical conjuncture. The errors of my conduct ſhall be atoned for, ſo far as I am able, by unwearied endeavours to ſecure the freedom and happineſs of our common country.

I ſhall enter upon the duties of my office whenever you, Gentlemen, ſhall be pleaſed to direct: I rely upon the known wiſdom and virtue of your Honourable Houſe to ſupply my defects, and to give permanency and ſucceſs to that ſyſtem of government which you have formed, and which is ſo wiſely calculated to ſecure equal liberty, and advance human happineſs.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your moſt obedient and very humble ſervant, P. HENRY, junior."

"*Williamsburgh, July* 5. Yeſterday, the General Convention of this Colony, after paſſing the following ordinances, adjourned themſelves to the firſt Monday in October next.

Declaration of rights.

Plan of government for this country.

An ordinance for making farther proviſion for the defence and protection of this colony.

An ordinance for erecting ſalt-works in this colony, and for encouraging the making of ſalt.

An ordinance for eſtabliſhing a board of commiſſioners, to ſuperintend and direct the naval affairs of this colony.

An ordinance for augmenting the ninth regiment of regular forces, providing for the better defence of this colony, and for raiſing ſix troops of horſe.

An ordinance to ſupply certain defects in a former ordinance of this Convention for raiſing ſix troops of horſe.

An ordinance to amend an ordinance intitled, An ordinance for eſtabliſhing a mode of puniſhment for the enemies of America in this colony.

An ordinance to amend an ordinance intitled, An ordinance for eſtabliſhing a mode of making tobacco-payments during the diſcontinuance of the inſpection-law, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.

An ordinance to enable the preſent magiſtrates and officers to continue the adminiſtration of juſtice, and for ſettling the general mode of proceedings in criminal and other caſes, till the ſame can be more amply provided for.

An ordinance to amend an ordinance intitled, An ordinance to provide for paying the expences of the delegates from this colony to the General Congreſs.

An ordinance to arrange the counties in diſtricts for electing ſenators, and to aſcertain their wages.

An ordinance preſcribing the oaths of office to be taken by the Governor and Privy Council, and other officers of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.

An ordinance for amending an ordinance intitled, An ordinance for raiſing and embodying a ſufficient force for the defence and protection of this colony, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.

An ordinance making it felony to counterfeit the continental paper currency, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned."

"*Boſton,*

"*Boſton, Aug.* 13. There have been great changes in this province in chuſing of repreſentatives; and ſeveral have reſigned their ſeats at the council-board; whether through fear, leſt the King's forces ſhould prevail, or brought over to the King's intereſt, as the common people ſay, I know not; but the following gentlemen have reſigned their ſeats at the council-board: The Hon. James Otis, John Adams, Jedediah Foſter, Enoch Freeman, Charles Chauncy, and Joſeph Palmer."

In a packet from North Carolina, which was taken by one of the King's ſhips, was found the following letter, from an itinerant preacher, to the Rev. Mr Cano of New York, which, though wrote many months ago, deſerves notice, as it ſhows how warmly ſome of the clergy exerted themſelves in defence of what was called American liberty.

"Dear and Rev. Brother,

I arrived here on Sunday the 4th of this month. I came through Kowan county, lodged at Mr Smith's, delivered your letter, heard Mr Eaton preach, and have been appointed to preach where you did formerly, the ſecond Sunday in April, and in the forks of the river the day following.

The Tories in South Carolina have been very troubleſome, and they threaten to riſe in Guildford county, in North Carolina, and there is a number of diſaffected perſons in Kowan; but I hope all will be prevented from doing miſchief. Capt. Smith is a very great friend to liberty, which is partly, or chiefly, for ought I know, owing to your very ſeaſonable labours with him when you were there laſt. Col. Hunt has been a little diſſatisfied, but I believe is now reconciled. I am ſorry to find that ſome of our Baptiſt brethren, called *Separatiſts*, are upon the Tory ſide, with ſome of their miniſters. Joſeph Murphy has declared, as I was credibly informed, that if any of his brethren ſhould ſign the aſſociation, they who did ſhould be cenſured therefor; and Phil. Mulkey and Thomas Norris have declared non-fellowſhip with all who join in the cauſe; and many of Mulkey's members did actually take up arms againſt their brethren: Mr Matthews is alſo upon the Tory ſide: ſo I think the Tory plan has and will break up many connections. Times are ſo bad here, that no aſſociation has been held in this province ſince laſt ſpring, to do any buſineſs at all; the people of this church are moſtly gone out into the country, all the males, except Mr Hints, where I now am.

I have endeavoured, after my poor manner, to preach ſix times here. I have dwelt conſiderably upon the preſent ſtruggle for liberty, which I thought neceſſary, as at this time there is a large number of the country-people now in town, being called by an alarm, expecting the ſhips of war to come and fire upon the town: but they are gone away, and we ſhould be glad if they would never come in ſight again; but we fear they will, therefore the people here mean to be in readineſs for them, and I think are very well fortified."

The congreſs of South Carolina have paſſed the following reſolutions.

"1. That this congreſs, being a full and free repreſentation of this colony, ſhall henceforth be deemed and called the General Aſſembly of South Carolina; and as ſuch ſhall continue until the 21ſt day of October next, and no longer.

2. That the General Aſſembly ſhall, out of their own body, elect, by ballot, a Legiſlative Council, to conſiſt of thirteen members, (ſeven whereof ſhall be a quorum), and to continue for the ſame time as the General Aſſembly.

3. That the General Aſſembly and the ſaid Legiſlative Council, ſhall jointly chuſe, by ballot, from among themſelves, or from the people at large, a Preſident and Commander in Chief, and a Vice-Preſident, of the Colony.

4. That a member of the General Aſſembly, being choſen and acting as Preſident and Commander in Chief, or Vice-Preſident, or one of the Legiſlative Council, ſhall vacate his ſeat in the General Aſſembly, and another perſon ſhall be elected in his room; and if one of the Legiſlative Council is choſen Preſident and Commander in Chief, or Vice-Preſident, he ſhall loſe his ſeat, and another perſon ſhall be elected in his ſtead.

5. That there be a Privy Council, whereof the Vice-Preſident of the colony ſhall of courſe be a member, and Preſident of the Privy Council; and that ſix members be choſen, by ballot, three by the General Aſſembly, and three by the Legiſlative Council. Provided always, that no officer of the army or navy, in the ſervice of the Continent, or of this Colony, ſhall be eligible. — And a member of the General Aſſembly, or of the

Legiſlative Council, being choſen of the Privy Council, ſhall not thereby loſe his ſeat in the General Aſſembly or Legiſlative Council, unleſs he be elected Vice-Preſident of the Colony; in which caſe he ſhall, and another perſon ſhall be choſen in his ſtead. The Privy Council (of which four to be a quorum) to adviſe the Preſident and Commander in Chief when required; but he ſhall not be bound to conſult them, unleſs in particular caſes.

6. That the qualifications of the Preſident and Commander in Chief, and Vice-Preſident, of the Colony, and members of the Legiſlative and Privy Council, ſhall be the ſame as of the members of the General Aſſembly; and, on being elected, they ſhall take an oath of qualification in the General Aſſembly.

7. That the legiſlative authority be veſted in the Preſident and Commander in Chief, the General Aſſembly, and Legiſlative Council. All money-bills, for the ſupport of government, ſhall originate in the General Aſſembly, and ſhall not be altered or amended by the Legiſlative Council, but may be rejected by them. All other bills and ordinances may take riſe in the General Aſſembly or Legiſlative Council, and be altered, amended, or rejected, by either. Bills having paſſed the General Aſſembly and Legiſlative Council, may be aſſented to or rejected by the Preſident and Commander in Chief. Having received his aſſent, they ſhall have all the force and validity of an act of General Aſſembly of this Colony. And the General Aſſembly and Legiſlative Council reſpectively, ſhall enjoy all other privileges which have at any time been claimed or exercifed by the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly; but the Legiſlative Council ſhall have no power of expelling their own members."

Reſolutions agreed to at Savannah, in Georgia, and publiſhed, ſigned, *Ed. Langworth, Secretary*, ſhow to what a pitch the people have worked themſelves up, viz.

"In the Council of Safety,

For the ſafety of this Province, and the good of the United Colonies, it is unanimouſly reſolved,

THAT the houſes in the town of Savannah, and the hamlets thereto belonging, together with the ſhipping now in our port, the property, or appertaining to the friends of America, who have aſſociated, and appeared, or who ſhall appear, in the preſent alarm, to defend the ſame, and alſo the houſes of widows and orphans, and none others, be forthwith appraiſed.

That it be conſidered as a defection from the cauſe of America, and a deſertion of property, in ſuch perſons who have or ſhall leave the town of Savannah, or the hamlets thereto belonging, during the preſent alarm; and ſuch perſons ſhall be precluded from any ſupport or countenance towards obtaining an indemnification.

That it be incumbent upon the friends of America in this province, to defend the metropolis, as long as the ſame ſhall be tenible.

That rather than the ſame ſhall be held and occupied by our enemies, or the ſhipping now in the port of Savannah taken and employed by them, that the ſame ſhall be burnt and deſtroyed.

That orders ſhall be iſſued to the commanding officer, directing him to have the foregoing reſolutions put in execution."

A regular poſt has been eſtabliſhed by the congreſs through the ſeveral provinces; the principal office is at Philadelphia.

Silas Deane, a gentleman of conſiderable property in Connecticut, (who was one of the repreſentatives for that province in the firſt general congreſs), is, with other gentlemen, ſaid to be now in France, on a ſcheme of negotiation: but it is to be preſumed, their buſineſs reaches no higher than a contract to ſupply the farmers-general of that kingdom with tobacco, provided permiſſion can be obtained from the French court for the Americans to import it.

In a letter, dated, July 9. the following account is given of the attack of Sulivan's iſland [431.]. — "All our motions were ſo languid, that it was the 9th of June before the Briſtol and Pigot paſſed the bar of Charleſtown. The Briſtol, in paſſing, ſtruck; but as it wanted two hours of high water, ſhe ſoon floated again. The Prince of Piedmont, a victualling ſhip, was totally loſt on the north breakers of the bar. By our delays we gave the people every opportunity to extend their lines, &c.; they were not idle. The fort on this iſland is exceedingly ſtrong, or rather the battery: it is built of palm-trees and earth, and on it are mounted eighteen of the lower-deck guns of the Foudroyant.

The

The ſignal for attacking was made by Sir Peter on the 27th of June; but the wind coming ſuddenly to the northward, the ſhips were obliged again to anchor. The troops had been encamped on Long iſland ſince the 15th; and it was intended, that Gen. Clinton ſhould paſs the neck that divides Long iſland from Sulivan's iſland, and attack by land while Sir Peter attacked by ſea. Gen. Lee had made ſuch a diſpoſition of maſked batteries, troops, &c. that it is the opinion of all the officers of the army, that if our troops had attacked, they muſt have been cut off. — On the morning of the 28th the wind proved favourable; it was a fine day, but ſultry. The Thunder bomb began the attack at half paſt eleven, by throwing ſhells while the ſhips were advancing. The ſhips that advanced to attack the battery, were the Briſtol and Experiment, two 50 gun ſhips; the Active, Solebay, Actæon, and Syren, of 28 guns; the Sphynx of 20; and the Friendſhip, an armed ſhip, of 28 guns. Unfortunately the bomb was placed at ſuch a diſtance, that ſhe was not of the leaſt ſervice. This Colonel James, the principal engineer, perceived; to remedy which inconvenience, an additional quantity of powder was added to each mortar; the conſequence was, the breaking down the beds, and totally diſabling her for the reſt of the day. The Briſtol and Experiment have ſuffered incredibly: the former loſt upwards of 100 men killed and wounded. Capt. Morris, who commanded her, loſt his arm, and died a week after on board the Pigot. Twice the quarterdeck was cleared of every perſon except Sir Peter, and he was ſlightly wounded. Capt. Scott, of the Experiment, loſt his right arm, and the ſhip ſuffered exceedingly: ſhe had much the ſame number killed and wounded as the Briſtol. The Actæon, Syren, and Sphynx, run foul of each other, and unfortunately got on ſhore on the middle ground. The Sphynx diſengaged herſelf by cutting away her bowſprit; and as it was not yet flood-tide, the Sphynx and Syren warped off. The Actæon was burnt next morning by Capt. Atkins, to prevent her falling into the hands of the provincials. Our ſhips, after lying nine hours before the battery, were obliged to retire with great loſs. The provincials reſerved their fire until the ſhipping were advanced within point-blank ſhot. Their artillery was well ſerved, it is ſaid, under the command of Mr Maſſon and De Branem. There was a time when the battery appeared to be ſilenced for more than an hour: the navy ſay, had the troops been ready to land at this time, they could have taken poſſeſſion: how that is, I will not pretend to ſay; I will rather ſuppoſe it; but the fire became exceedingly ſevere when it was renewed again, and did amazing execution, after the battery had been ſuppoſed to have been ſilenced." ——The congreſs have, 'tis ſaid, ordered a ſword of L. 400 value to be preſented to Gen. Lee, for his gallant behaviour on this occaſion.

Since our laſt, a circumſtantial account of the manner, in which Lord Dunmore was obliged to quit Guin's iſland [432.], has appeared, viz.

" On the 9th of July, the rebels opened two batteries on the fleet, and the fort upon the iſland. The firſt ſhot miſſed the Dunmore; the ſecond cut one man in two, took an arm off another, and ſlightly wounded two more. After that, they hull'd the veſſel in eight or nine places, beſides what went thro' her rigging. The ſhip was weakly manned, her number conſiſting of Americans (who had lately come into the fleet) and negroes; who, immediately after the ſecond ſhot, run into the hold, and left only about twelve men upon deck; who not being able to manage the guns, after firing three ſhots, were obliged to cut and tow off, it happening to be quite calm at that time. Several other ſhips nigh the Dunmore, received ſome ſlight damage.

Lord Dunmore and Capt. Simmington were upon the quarterdeck all the time, giving orders with the greateſt calmneſs and compoſure. — Orders were then given to evacuate the iſland; which was effected next day: and the day following the fleet ſailed for St George's iſland, at the head of Cheſapeek bay, where the greateſt part of them arrived the 14th of July. The weather proving very tempeſtuous, ſeveral of them proving very weakly manned, and in bad condition, were loſt on the paſſage, notwithſtanding the utmoſt endeavours of Capt. Hammond in particular, and the reſt of the officers of his Majeſty's ſhips (the Roebuck, Fowey, and Otter) to aſſiſt him.

The day after the ſhips arrived, the men landed upon the iſland; which they found deſerted by the inhabitants, who had carried off the cattle, &c.—The peo-

ple

ple belonging to the fleet took great pains in digging the wells, and after emptying all the freſh-water ponds, found they could ſcarce get water to ſupply them from day to day: ſo that the Roebuck, the Dunmore, and two or three tranſports, were obliged to go up Potomack, as far as the freſhes, to ſupply themſelves and the reſt of the fleet. As they ſailed up the river, the rebels appeared under arms along the banks; and after the ſhips had got within forty or fifty miles of Alexandria, finding the water ſufficiently ſweet, they anchored, and took in their water.

In the mean time, a body of about 300 of the rebels appeared at Col. Brent's, making a ſhew of military parade and reſiſtance; on which his Lordſhip determined to correct their inſolence. Accordingly a body of about 120 men in boats, under cover of two ſmall armed veſſels, and a row-galley, landed within 150 yards of the houſe, under a ſmall fire from the enemy.—Though they had the advantage of a large brick manſion-houſe, with a breaſtwork of logs, which they had raiſed before it, they were immediately drove off; and in ten minutes, the houſe, warehouſes, and granaries, ſtacks of hay, &c. were ſet in a blaze, by our people; when they preſently embarked, with no other damage than only four men wounded. The enemy had ſeveral killed upon the ſpot.

The above ſhips returned then to the fleet at St George's iſland, which, that morning, had been obliged to weigh anchor, and go further off ſhore, the rebels having juſt opened a battery againſt them; and three of the rebels armed veſſels lay in ſight below, which were immediately chaſed by the Roebuck and Fowey; but having the advantage of the wind, they eſcaped. A ſignal was then given for the fleet to get ready to ſail down the bay; and ſuch veſſels as were not fit for ſea, were ſtripped, and deſtroyed, amounting to ſeventeen ſail, which, by order of Lord Dunmore, were ſet on fire, and conſumed, ſaving the rigging, &c.

On the 9th of Auguſt, the ſhip Grace left the Capes of Virginia, in company with another veſſel for Whitehaven, one for London (with Gov. Eden), and two for Glaſgow; nothing material happened on her paſſage; on her arrival at Whitehaven, all the letters were ſeized and carried to the cuſtomhouſe, and after examination by the proper officer, were delivered according to their reſpective addreſſes.

In the great diſtreſs they laboured under for want of proviſions, water, and almoſt every comfort of life, a fever and the ſmall pox were ſeverely felt; and, with ſome who were cut off by the enemy, deſtroyed a great number of white people, and upwards of 1200 negroes.—In ſome of the ſhips, where there was an allowance fixed, three biſcuits and a pint of rum per day was the portion of one man; others depended merely upon their ſucceſs in fiſhing, or foraging on the coaſt; and freſh water ſold on board for four pence a gallon."

A letter from on board the ſhip Logan, Potomack river, dated July 31. ſays, "As great inconveniency attends his Majeſty's intereſt, by protecting his loyal ſubjects, and their property, in Virginia; and as they have ſuffered conſiderably in their effects, and likely to ſuffer much more by a further detention; Capt Alex. S. Hammond, commander in chief of his Majeſty's ſhips on this ſtation, and Lord Dunmore, have taken into government-ſervice every veſſel in the fleet that is ſea-worthy, for the purpoſe of tranſporting the people and their properties to any port or place of ſafety; for which they grant certificates, and clearances, ſetting forth their diſtreſſed ſituation. I, with many others, took our paſſage in this ſhip for Glaſgow; other veſſels are bound to St Auguſtine, Bermuda, Antigua, London, and Whitehaven. Adieu, as ſignals are hove out for ſailing."

Col. Maclean, who came in the Kent, Capt. Elliot, arrived at London on the 4th of September. The Colonel left Quebec on the 20th of July. Gen. Burgoyne had not penetrated beyond Chamblé. His force was 6000 Engliſh, 2000 foreigners. Two regiments of foreigners were left in garriſon at Quebec. They were preparing batteux to croſs the lakes; but did not expect to be ready till the firſt of September. The provincials had four armed veſſels on the lakes, carrying nine-pounders.

According to a letter, dated, Chamblee, Aug. 9. "Lieut. Fraſer, of the 9th regiment, went, ten days before the date, upon Lake Champlain, with a fleet of bark canoes, two with ſavages from St François, one of Canadians, and his own, manned with 14 light infantry. He obſerved a large batteau, with one captain, one

one lieutenant, and 30 privates of the provincials, who were returning towards Crown-point from a reconnoitring party. The ſavages paddled beſt of all, and cut them off from landing on that ſide the lake, and kept a hot fire upon them. Com. Fraſer ordered the Canadians to a cloſe engagement, which they could not be brought to: and one of the Indians being killed, this damped the ſpirits of theſe painted heroes, and Yankee was like to eſcape: but the Commodore, with his light infantry, determined to board him, came along ſide of him, and gave a broad ſide; which was returned, and had a couſin of Macdonald of Coul mortally wounded, of which he died, much regretted: but the rebels ſtruck, and were brought in priſoners to St John's by your old acquaintance Fraſer; who is now out again with a larger fleet, with the grenadiers of the 21ſt regeiment, and a large batteau, with a ſix-pounder in her bow."

The following account is received of the death of Brig.-Gen. Patrick Gordon of King's-Grange. "As Col. Gordon, who came out in the Lord Howe, was returning to his own camp alone, on the 24th of July, from Gen. Fraſer's quarters at Champlain, where he had been to dinner, a few miles off, in the path, he was mortally wounded from behind a buſh or hedge, by a provincial officer and five other villains, who had croſſed the lake, and way-laid him. He lingered a few days, and died a victim to American cruelty and cowardice, Aug. 1. at St John's province of Quebec, juſtly regretted by all who were acquainted with him, as a man of honour and bravery — Mr Gordon ſerved as an enſign in the Royals, in the expedition to Carthagena in 1740, and was one of the ſix out of ſixty officers who returned from that expedition to Britain. He was then promoted to a lieutenancy: ſoon after he got a company; and having ſerved ſeveral campaigns in that capacity, and received many wounds in defence of his king and country, he was appointed major of the 108th regiment, afterwards reduced; and was lately promoted to be lieutenant-colonel of the 29th regiment of foot in Canada, and after his arrival in Canada, was made a brigadier-general. — He is ſucceeded in his eſtate by his brother Alexander, collector of the cuſtoms at Montſerrat in the Weſt Indies.

A proclamation has been publiſhed, from the Secretary's office, Halifax, which proceeds upon a narrative, that diſcovery had been made, that ſome diſaffected perſons had endeavoured, by promiſes and other arts, to ſeduce ſeamen from his Majeſty's ſervice, and engage them in the cauſe of rebellion, with aſſurance to convey them out of Halifax harbour by means to be provided for that purpoſe; notice is therefore given, that the maſter of any veſſel who ſhall take on board any perſon, to be carried thence, without having firſt obtained from the Secretary's office a paſs for the departure of ſuch perſon, will be liable to the penalty of 50 l. for every ſuch perſon ſo conveyed away, and proſecuted for the ſame as the law directs.

The provincial congreſs of New York, July 20. "Reſolved and ordered, That every male inhabitant of the city and county of New York, above ſixteen years of age, and under the age of fifty, who has withdrawn himſelf from the ſame ſince the firſt of June laſt, be required to return without delay, with his arms and accoutrements; and that every male inhabitant between the ſaid ſeveral ages be henceforth prohibited, and is hereby prohibited, from departing the ſaid city and county, and abſenting himſelf from the ſame for more than the ſpace of twenty-four hours, without the leave of the colonel or commanding officer of the battalion or regiment to which he belongs; and that the committees in the neighbouring colonies and countries into whoſe diſtricts ſuch inhabitants of this city and county have ſo withdrawn themſelves be and are hereby requeſted to take effectual means to compel the ſaid inhabitants, who have ſo withdrawn themſelves, to return to their uſual place of abode in the ſaid city and county: and ordered that this reſolution be publiſhed in all the public news-papers in this colony."

A letter of Aug. 1. ſays, "The rebels have obliged the inhabitants of New York to evacuate the town, and dwell in tents in the country; and the armed rebels from Connecticut, Boſton, and Rhode-iſland, have taken poſſeſſion of it."

A letter from an officer on Staten iſland, of Aug. 14. ſays, "Two ſhips of war, which went up the north river about a fortnight ſince, ſuſtained a very heavy cannonade from the rebel-batteries on both ſides of the river; but, notwithſtanding every effort of the enemy, they, with the advantage of the tide and a briſk gale,

gale, got paſt without any apparent damage. After firing a few broadſides at the provincial fort in New York, they got to their deſtination: but we have as yet had no direct accounts from them, though from deſerters we learn, that an unſucceſsful attempt had been made upon them by the rebels, with four floating batteries; three of which were ſunk, and the fourth drove on ſhore, where they were purſued by the ſeamen and marines, their cannon taken, and ſomes houſes burnt."

The provincials, 'tis ſaid, have at preſent four ſquadrons of ſhips of war at ſea: one under Commodore Brice in the American ſeas; one under Com. Hopkins in the gulf of Florida; one under Vice-Adm. Pickerington ſtationed off Philadelphia; and one under Rear-Adm. Avery in the Weſt Indies.—Barnes Michal and Archibald Stag are ſaid to be likewiſe appointed admirals by the congreſs.

According to accounts from Boſton, of July 23. a large Jamaica-man, with 500 hogſheads of ſugar, beſides other valuable goods, and a large ſum in ſpecie, was ſent into Cape Anne, by one of the provincial cruiſers, on the Thurſday before the date; and next day Capt Daniel Waters, in company with a Marblehead privateer, took a large ſhip, having on board 94 highlanders, and between 30 and 40 ſeamen. The ſhip had four ſix-pounders mounted, but made no reſiſtance. Her cargo conſiſted of proviſions and cloathing.

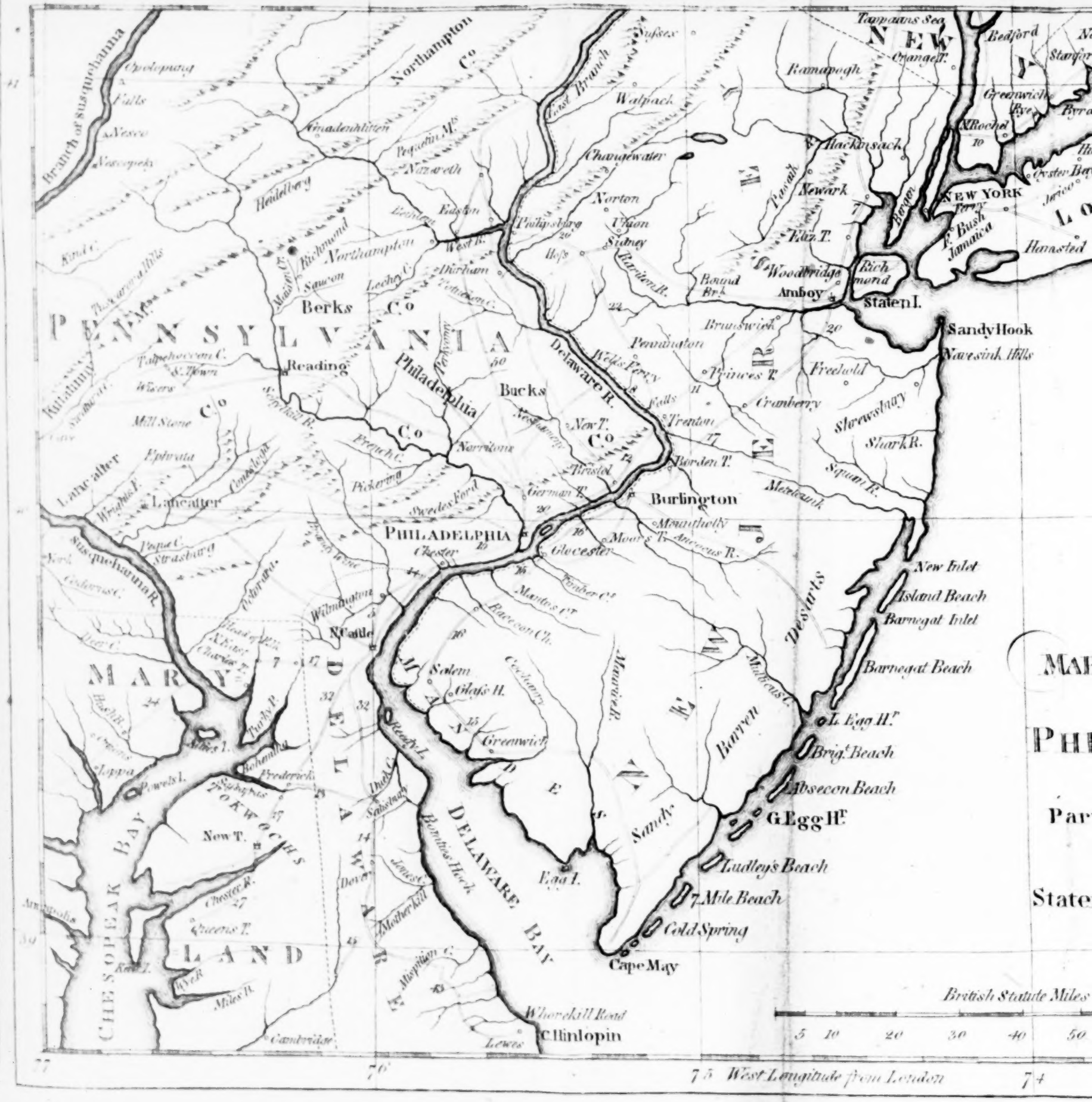
Capt. Hamilton Maxwell, who was taken with his company of highlanders on board the Anne tranſport, writes thus: "The ſhip Anne was chaſed by three privateers a whole day near the coaſt of America, but outſailed them. Next morning the ſhip was becalmed, and the privateers, by favour of their oars, rowed up, two under her ſtern, and one upon her bow, by which the Anne's guns could not bear: but indeed ſhe had only two carriage-guns, and two ſwivels put on carriages for ſhow. A council of war was held, and it was reſolved to ſurrender. I deſire you will repreſent theſe facts."

The Mayflower of Whitehaven, Capt. Croſbie, having on board Capt. Æneas Macintoſh's company of the 71ſt, in their way to Halifax, were attacked by a privateer of ten carriage and ſix ſwivel guns; whom they fought for ſeven glaſſes, and were on the point of being taken, when a man of war came in ſight, and relieved them.

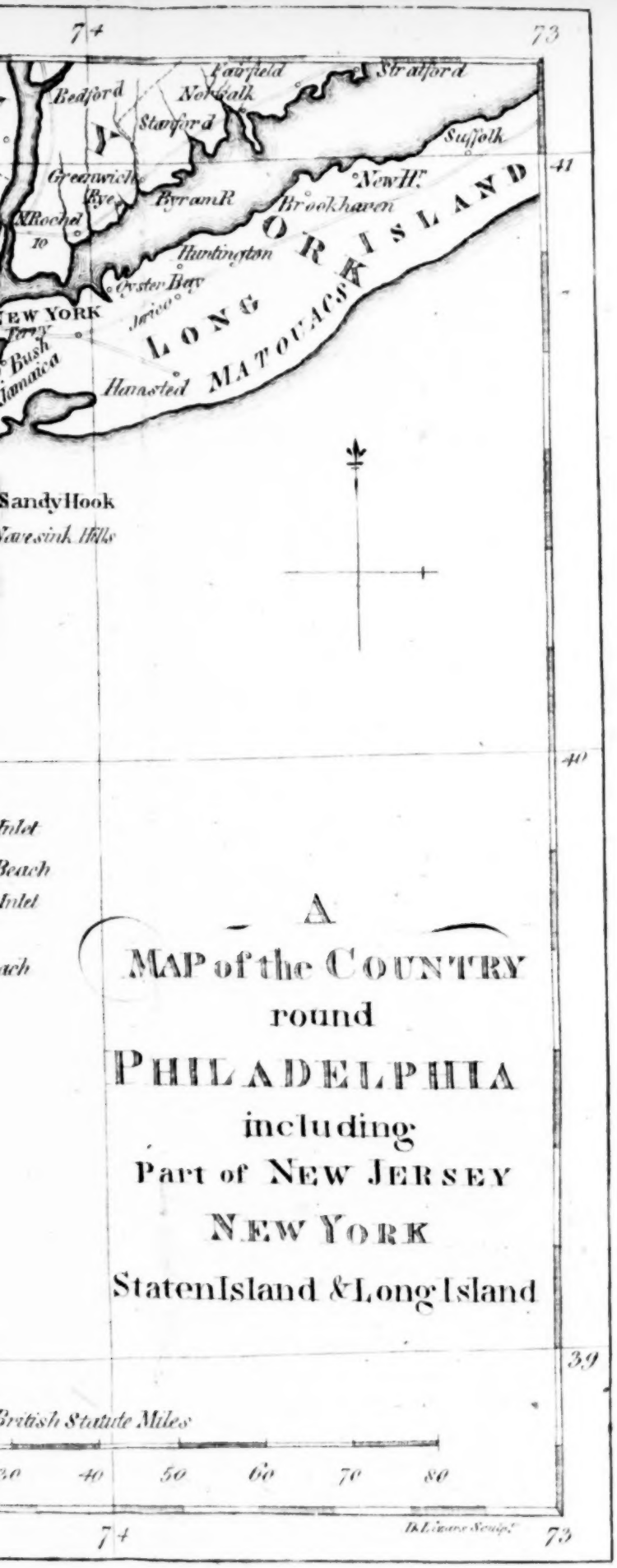
"*Edinburgh, Sept.* 21. We can aſſure the public, from the beſt authority, that when the highlanders on board the Oxford [368.], were carried to Williamſburgh in Virginia, every artifice was uſed to prevail upon them to enliſt; but, in ſpite of the moſt flattering promiſes of being all made officers, not one of theſe brave fellows would enter into the provincial ſervice. They declared, that rather than betray their king and country, they would ſuffer impriſonment for any length of time. They were then offered land, if they would quit the army, and ſettle in the country: but this they refuſed with equal diſdain; declaring, they would poſſeſs nothing of this kind till they had deſerved it by their valour in ſupporting the juſt authority of their king; whoſe health they could not be reſtrained from drinking, although in the midſt of enemies.—They were ſeparated into ſmall parties, and cantoned in the back counties, where they are ſaid to be very well uſed; but they diſcover great zeal and ſolicitude to be in action."

Capt. Cathrew, of the Ducheſs of Leinſter, belonging to Dublin, arrived there, Sept. 3. from Antigua, with rum, in 46 days, was boarded in lat. 20. long. 60. by the Surpriſe privateer, of Philadelphia, Capt Weeks, of ſixteen guns. Capt. Cathrew being carried on board the privateer, on examining his papers, the veſſel and cargo being found Iriſh property, Capt. Weeks ſaid to Capt. Cathrew, he would not diſtreſs him, becauſe he was ſure the Iriſh would not diſtreſs them. After keeping him on board about half an hour, he gave him up veſſel and cargo, and wiſhed him a ſafe paſſage. There were on board the privateer Capt. Robinſon, of the Neptune, of Irvine, from Antigua, with rum; a captain belonging to London, from Grenada; and a captain belonging to Briſtol from St Kitts, all priſoners, and their veſſels ſent to North America, becauſe they were Britiſh property.

"*Waterford, Sept.* 11. The brig Stormont, William Brades commander, arrived in this port from America, fell in with, off the Capes of Virginia, five ſail of provincial ſhips of war, under the command of Rear-Adm. Avery. The ſhip on board of which the Admiral had his flag, is foreign built, and mounts 60 guns. The Stormont being an Iriſh veſſel,



were on the point of



on the point of being taken, when guns. The Stormont being an Irish vef-

fel, Avery told the captain he was very welcome to paſs free."

"*St Vincint's, Aug.* 1. The Shark man of war, Capt. Bennet, who ſailed from England about the 29th of May laſt, was on her way from Antigua to this iſland; and oppoſite the iſland of Martinico ſhe fell in with a ſhip mounting eighteen ten-pounders, ſuppoſed to be a North-American privateer, which was really the caſe. The Shark and the American fought near two hours; when the latter was obliged to ſheer off; and the former purſued till ſhe received two twenty-four pound ſhot from the fort at Martinico; which obliged her to deſiſt. The Captain went on ſhore to make his complaint to the French governor; who declared, he would not ſuffer any Engliſh man of war to come within reach of their cannon after the Americans; that if they were pirates, he would not countenance them; but by no means looking on them in that light, they claimed his protection while they remained at Martinico; when they put to ſea, it was their own affair. The colours which the American ſhewed was a field white and yellow, with thirteen ſtripes." [374.]

According to the Virginia Gazette, the goods of the Weſt-India ſhips lately taken [368.] being ſold, the owners of the privateers ſhared 5000 l. each, and each ſailor had for his ſhare 500 l.

A letter from Antigua, of July 5. ſays, that theſe captures will make many enemies to the provincials in the Weſt-India iſlands; that the Admiral and officers have doubled their diligence upon this occaſion, and four veſſels have been fitted out with guns to cruiſe on the provincials; of whoſe veſſels a great number had been carried in to that iſland, and proved of great ſervice, being generally laden with flour and lumber.

"*Charleſtown, Aug.* 24. This morning arrived here from a cruiſe, that brave officer, Rear-Adm. Avery. It is with regret we mention, that in conſequence of an engagement with the Engliſh ſhip of war the Antelope, Adm. Gayton commander, he was obliged to have his left arm cut off, it having been terribly wounded in the above action."

A letter from the Governor of Jamaica, to the reſpective officers of entrance and clearance in that iſland.

SIR, *Jamaica, March* 19. 1776.

ALTHOUGH it is not probable, that,

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of the offenders.

I expect, from
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if there ſhall appe
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ing accordingly.

SIR, Your mo

[P. S.] *London*

"*White-hall, Oc*
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the Hon. Gener
the following let
Lord George Ge

Camp at Newtow
1776.

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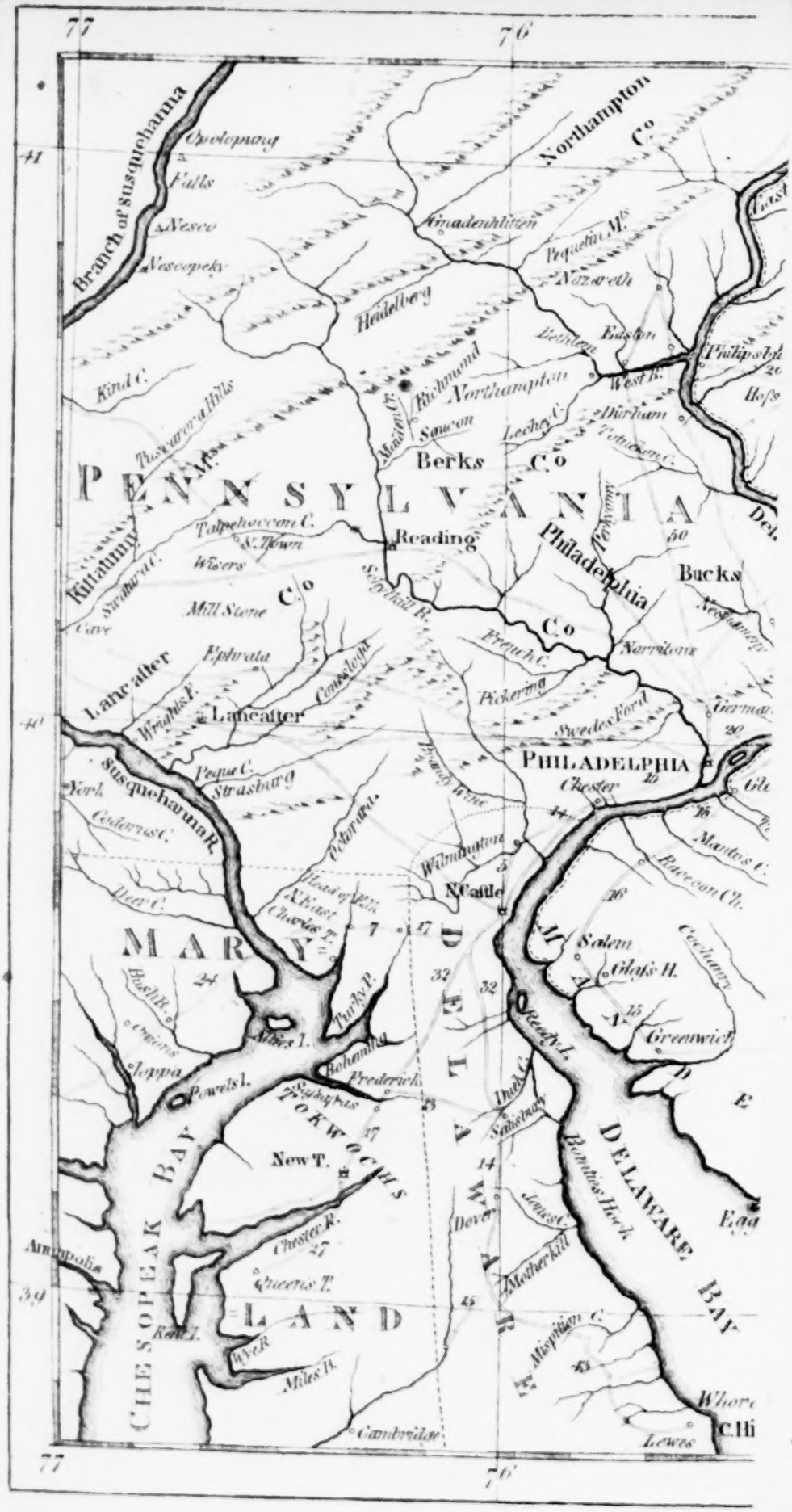
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Elks R.
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Bombies Hook
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Mispillion C.
Indian C.
Maidst Cr.
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Nazareth
Pequeton Mts
Kittatinny
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A letter from the Governor of Jamaica, to the reſpective officers of entrance and clearance in that iſland.

SIR, *Jamaica, March* 19. 1776.

ALTHOUGH it is not probable, that, after the publication of his Majeſty's proclamation for ſuppreſſing rebellion and ſedition [xxxvii. 455.], any of the inhabitants of this iſland would hold a traitorous correſpondence with the rebels in North America, far leſs that they would be guilty of the greateſt acts of high treaſon, by ſupplying them with powder, arms, and ammunition; yet, as it may be poſſible, that evil-diſpoſed perſons, from ſeditious and lucrative motives, may attempt to ſupply the rebels with theſe things; I do hereby moſt ſtrictly enjoin you to uſe your beſt endeavours for the prevention thereof, and for the diſcovery of the offenders.

I expect, from your diligence and zeal for the King's ſervice, that I ſhall have the ſatisfaction of being able to make the moſt favourable report of your conduct on this occaſion: but, on the other hand, if there ſhall appear any neglect or remiſſneſs on your part, in the execution of your duty, I ſhall be under the very diſagreeable neceſſity of acting and reporting accordingly. I am,

SIR, Your moſt obedient ſervant,

BASIL KEITH.

[P. S.] *London Gazette Extraordinary.*

"*Whitehall, Oct.* 10. 1776. This morning Major Cuyler, firſt aid-de-camp to the Hon. General Howe, arrived with the following letter from Gen. Howe to Lord George Germaine.

Camp at Newtown, Long Iſland, Sept. 3. 1776.

My LORD,

ON the 22d of laſt month, in the morning, the Britiſh, with Col. Donop's corps of Chaſſeurs and Heſſian grenadiers, diſembarked near Utrecht on Long Iſland without oppoſition; the whole being landed, with forty pieces of cannon, in two hours and a half, under the direction of Commodore Hotham; Lt-Gen. Clinton commanding the firſt diviſion of the troops.

The enemy had only ſmall parties on the coaſt, who, upon the approach of the boats, retired to the woody heights, commanding a principal paſs on the road from Flat-buſh to their works at Brooklyn. Lord Cornwallis was immediately detached to Flat-buſh with the reſerve, two battalions of light infantry, and Col. Donop's corps, with ſix-field pieces, having orders not to riſk an attack upon the paſs, if he ſhould find it occupied; which

proving to be the caſe, his Lordſhip took poſt in the village; and the army extended from the ferry at the Narrows, thro' Utrecht and Graveſend, to the village of Flat-land.

On the 25th, Lt-Gen. de Heiſter, with two brigades of Heſſians from Staten iſland, joined the army; leaving one brigade of his troops, a detachment of the 14th regiment from Virginia, ſome convaleſcents and recruits, under the command of Lt-Col. Dalrymple, for the ſecurity of that iſland.

On the 26th, Lt-Gen. de Heiſter took poſt at Flat-buſh; and, in the evening, Lord Cornwallis, with the Britiſh, drew off to Flat-land. About nine o'clock the ſame night, the van of the army, commanded by Lt-Gen. Clinton, conſiſting of the light dragoons and brigade of light infantry, the reſerve, under the command of Lord Cornwallis, excepting the 42d regiment, which was poſted to the left of the Heſſians, the firſt brigade, and the 71ſt regiment, with fourteen field-pieces, began to move from Flat-land, acroſs the country through the new lotts, to ſeize a paſs in the heights, extending from eaſt to weſt along the middle of the iſland, and about three miles from Bedford on the road to Jamaica, in order to turn the enemy's left poſted at Flat-buſh.

Gen. Clinton being arrived within half a mile of the paſs about two hours before day-break, halted, and ſettled his diſpoſition for the attack. One of his patrols, falling in with a patrol of the enemy's officers, took them; and the General learning, from their information, that the rebels had not occupied the paſs, detached a battalion of light infantry to ſecure it; and, advancing with his corps, upon the firſt appearance of day, poſſeſſed himſelf of the heights, with ſuch a diſpoſition as muſt have inſured ſucceſs, had he found the enemy in force to oppoſe him.

The main body of the army, conſiſting of the guards, 2d, 3d, and 5th brigades, with ten field-pieces, led by Lord Percy, marched ſoon after Gen. Clinton, and halted an hour before day in his rear. This column (the country not admitting of two columns of march) was followed by the 49th regiment, with four medium twelve-pounders, and the baggage cloſed the rear, with a ſeparate guard.

As ſoon as theſe corps had paſſed the heights, they halted for the ſoldiers to take a little refreſhment; after which the march was continued; and about half an hour paſt eight o'clock, having got to Bedford, in the rear of the enemy's left, the attack was commenced by the light infantry and light dragoons, upon large bodies of the rebels, having cannon, who were quitting the woody heights before mentioned to return to their lines, upon diſcovering the march of the army: inſtead of which they were drove back; and the army ſtill moving on to gain the enemy's rear, the grenadiers and 33d regiment being in front of the column, ſoon approached within muſket-ſhot of the enemy's lines at Brooklyne; from whence theſe battalions, without regarding the fire of cannon and ſmall arms upon them, purſued numbers of the rebels that were retiring from the heights, ſo cloſe to their principal redoubt, and with ſuch eagerneſs to attack it by ſtorm, that it required repeated orders to prevail upon them to deſiſt from the attempt. Had they been permitted to go on, it is my opinion they would have carried the redoubt; but as it was apparent the lines muſt have been ours at a very cheap rate by regular approaches, I would not riſk the loſs that might have been ſuſtained in the aſſault, and ordered them back to a hollow way, in the front of the works, out of the reach of muſketry.

Lt-Gen. de Heiſter began ſoon after day-break to cannonade the enemy in his front; and, upon the approach of our right, ordered Col. Donop's corps to advance to the attack of the hill, following himſelf at the head of the brigades. The light infantry about that time having been reinforced by the light company, the grenadier company, and two other companies of the guards, who joined them with the greateſt activity and ſpirit, had taken three pieces of cannon, and were warmly engaged with very ſuperior numbers in the woods, when, on the Heſſians advancing, the enemy gave way, and was entirely routed in that quarter.

On the left, Maj.-Gen. Grant, having the fourth and ſixth brigades, the 42d regiment, and two companies of New-York provincials, raiſed by Gov. Tryon in the ſpring, advanced along the coaſt with ten pieces of cannon, to divert the enemy's attention from their left. About midnight he fell in with their advanced parties, and at day-break with

a large corps, having cannon, and advantageouſly poſted, with whom there was ſkirmiſhing and a cannonade for ſome hours, until by the firing at Brooklyn, the rebels, ſuſpecting their retreat would be cut off, made a movement to their right, in order to ſecure it acroſs a ſwamp and creek, that covered the right of their works; but being met in their way by a part of the 2d grenadiers, who were ſoon after ſupported by the 71ſt regiment, and Gen. Grant's left coming up, they ſuffered conſiderably: numbers of them however did get into the moraſs, where many were ſuffocated or drowned.

The force of the enemy detached from the lines, where Gen. Putnam commanded, was no leſs, from the beſt accounts I have had, than 10,000 men, who were under the orders of Maj.-Gen. Sulivan, Brig.-Gens Lord Stirling and Udell. Their loſs is computed to be about 3300 killed, wounded, priſoners, and drowned; with five field-pieces, and one howitzer taken. — A return of the priſoners is incloſed.

On the part of the King's troops, five officers, and fifty-ſix non-commiſſioned officers, and rank and file, killed; 12 officers and 245 non-commiſſioned officers, and rank and file, wounded; one officer and twenty grenadiers of the marines taken, by miſtaking the enemy for the Heſſians.

The Heſſians had two privates killed, three officers, and twenty-three rank and file, wounded. The wounds are in general very ſlight. Lt-Col. Monckton is ſhot through the body, but there are the greateſt hopes of his recovery.

The behaviour of both officers and ſoldiers, Britiſh and Heſſians, was highly to their honour. More determined courage and ſteadineſs in troops have never been experienced, or a greater ardour to diſtinguiſh themſelves, as all thoſe who had an opportunity have amply evinced by their actions.

In the evening of the 27th, the army encamped in front of the enemy's works; on the 28th, at night, broke ground 600 yards diſtant from a redoubt upon their left; and on the 29th at night the rebels evacuated their entrenchments and Red-hook with the utmoſt ſilence, and quitted Governor's iſland the following evening, leaving their cannon and a quantity of ſtores, in all their works. At day-break on the 30th, their flight was diſcovered; when the piquets of the line took poſſeſſion; and thoſe moſt advanced reached the ſhore oppoſite to New York, as their rear-guard was going over, and fired ſome ſhot among them.

The enemy is ſtill in poſſeſſion of the town and iſland of New York, in force; and making demonſtration of oppoſing us in their works on both ſides of King's bridge.

The inhabitants of this iſland, many of whom had been forced into rebellion, have all ſubmitted, and are ready to take the oaths of allegiance.

This diſpatch will be delivered to your Lordſhip by Major Cuyler, my firſt aid-de-camp, who I truſt will be able to give your Lordſhip ſuch further information as may be required.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. Howe.

P. S. I have omitted to take notice, in its proper place, of a movement made by the King's ſhips towards the town, on the 27th at day-break, with a view of drawing off the attention of the enemy from our real deſign, which, I believe, effectually anſwered the intended purpoſe.

Return of priſoners taken on Long-iſland, Aug. 27. 1776.

Commissioned Officers.

Generals 3.	Maj.-Gen. Sulivan, Brig.-Gen^{s} Lord Stirling and Udell.	3
Colonels 3.	Pennſylvania rifle regiment 1, Pennſylvania muſketeers 1, New-Jerſey militia 1.	3
Lieutenant-Colonels 4.	Penn^{a}. rifle reg. 1, Penn^{a}. militia 2, 17th Continental reg. 1.	4
Majors 3.	Penn^{a}. mil. 1, 17th Cont. reg. 1, 22d ditto 1.	3
Captains 18.	Penn^{a}. rifle reg. 2, Penn^{a}. muſk. 4, Penn^{a}. mil. 5, 17th Cont. reg. 4, Train of Artillery 1, Maryland provincials 2.	18
Lieutenants 43.	Provincial rifle reg. 11, Penn^{a}. muſk. 1, Penn^{a}. mil. 6, 17th Cont. reg. 6, Delaware battalion 2, 1ſt batt. New York Continental 5, 11th batt. Cont. 1, New-Jerſey mil. 1, 1ſt batt. Maryland independents 2, Long-iſland mil. 2, Tr. of Artillery 1, Maryland prov. 5.	43
Enſigns 11.	Penn^{a}. muſk. 4, 17th Cont. reg. 5, Maryland prov. 2.	11
Staff 6.	Adjutant 1, Surgeons 3, Volunteers 2.	6
	Privates,	1006
		1097

Nine officers and fifty-eight privates of the above wounded. Jos. Loring, Commiſſary of Priſoners.

Return of braſs and iron ordnance taken from the enemy in the engagement on the 27th of Auguſt 1776, and found in their different redoubts on Long-iſland and Governor's iſland.

Braſs ordnance, taken in the engagement: 1 five-and-half inch howitzer, 4 ſix pounders, 1 three-pounder. Total of braſs ordnance 6.

Iron ordnance, found in the different redoubts: 6 thirty-two pounders, 1 twenty-four pounder, 4 eighteen-pounders, 2 twelve-pounders, 2 nine-pounders, 8 ſix-pounders, 3 three-pounders. Total of iron ordnance 26.

A quantity of ſhot, ſhells, ammunition, intrenching-tools, ſmall arms, a number of long pikes, ammunition-carts, and many other articles not at preſent aſcertained.

W. Howe,
Commander in Chief.

Return of the killed, wounded, and miſſing, of the following corps, Aug 27. 1776.

1ſt battalion of light infantry.—4 rank and file killed. 2 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 21 rank and file, wounded. 1 rank and file miſſing.

2d ditto.—4 rank and file killed. 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 ſerjeant, 27 rank and file, wounded.

3d ditto.—3 rank and file killed. 6 rank and file wounded.

RESERVE.

1ſt battalion of grenadiers.—1 rank and file killed. 4 rank and file wounded.

2d ditto.—2 captains, 1 ſerjeant, 9 rank and file, killed. 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain 3 lieutenants, 1 drummer, 32 rank and file, wounded. 1 lieutenant, 1 ſerjeant, 20 rank and file, miſſing.

3d ditto.—1 rank and file wounded.

4th ditto.—1 rank and file killed. 1 ſerjeant, 11 rank and file, wounded. 1 rank and file miſſing.

33d regiment.—4 rank and file wounded.

42d ditto.—1 lieutenant, 9 rank and file, wounded.

Firſt Brigade.

4th regiment.—None killed, wounded, or miſſing.

15th ditto.—2 rank and file wounded.

27th ditto.—None killed, wounded, or miſſing.

45th ditto.—Ditto.

Second Brigade.

5th regiment.—None killed, wounded, or miſſing.

28th ditto.—Ditto.

35th ditto.—Ditto.

49th ditto.—Ditto.

Third Brigade.

10th regiment.—None killed, wounded, or miſſing.

37th regiment.—1 rank and file wounded.

38th ditto.—3 rank and file wounded.

52d ditto.—1 rank and file killed. 7 rank and file wounded. 1 rank and file miſſing.

Fourth Brigade.

17th regiment.—1 captain, 2 rank and file, killed. 1 lieutenant, 1 ſerjeant, 19 rank and file, wounded.

40th ditto.—1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 rank and file, killed. 5 rank and file wounded.

46th ditto.—4 rank and file wounded.

55th ditto.—1 rank and file killed. 3 rank and file wounded.

Fifth Brigade.

22d regiment.—1 rank and file killed. 1 rank and file wounded.

43d ditto.—1 rank and file killed.

54th ditto.—None killed, wounded, or miſſing.

63d ditto.—Ditto.

Sixth Brigade.

23d regiment.—1 ſerjeant, 6 rank and file, killed. 1 captain, 1 ſerjeant, 26 rank and file, wounded.

44th ditto.—10 rank and file killed. 1 lieutenant, 1 ſerjeant, 17 rank and file, wounded.

57th ditto.—1 rank and file killed.

64th ditto.—None killed, wounded, or miſſing.

Seventh Brigade.

71ſt regiment.—3 rank and file killed. 2 ſerjeants, 9 rank and file, wounded. 6 rank and file miſſing.

New-York companies.—4 rank and file killed. 2 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 14 rank and file, wounded.

Royal artillery.—1 lieutenant, 1 ſerjeant, killed. 5 rank and file wounded.

TOTAL.

1 lieutenant colonel, 3 captains, 1 lieutenant, 3 ſerjeants, 53 rank and file, killed. 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 8 lieutenants, 11 ſerjeants, 3 drummers, 231 rank and file, wounded. 1 lieutenant, 1 ſerjeant, 29 rank and file, miſſing.

Liſt of officers killed, wounded, and miſſing.

KILLED.

Capt Sir Alexander Murray, 17th reg.
Lt Col Grant, 40th ditto.
Capt. Neilſon, 52d ditto.
Capt Logan, 2d regiment marines.
Second Lieut. Lovell, royal artillery.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. Morgan, 17th reg.
Capt. Grove, 23d ditto.
Lieut. Cramond, 42d ditto.
Lieut. Mair, 43d ditto.
Lieut. Weir of ditto.
Capt. Brown, 44th ditto.
Capt. Kennedy of ditto.
Lieut. Brown of ditto.
Lt-Col. Monckton, 45th ditto.

Lieut.

Lieut. Powell. 49th ditto.
Lieut. Addiſon, 52d ditto.
Lieut. Nugent, 1ſt reg. marines.

MISSING.

Lieut. Ragg, 2d regiment marines, priſoner.

HESSIAN TROOPS.

2 rank and file killed. 23 rank and file wounded.

Maj. Paoli, Capt. O'Reilly, Lieut. Donop, wounded.

W. HOWE,
Commander in Chief.''

Admiralty-office, October 10. 1776.

Extract of a letter from Lord Viſc. Howe, Vice-Admiral of the White, and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in North America, to Mr Stephens, dated on board the Eagle, off Bedlow's Iſland, New York, the 31*ſt of Auguſt* 1776.

ON the 19th inſtant, Capt. Parker in the Phœnix, with the Roſe, Capt. Wallace, and Tryal armed ſchooner, Lieut. Brown, taking advantage of a freſh eaſterly wind, returned from the North river through the fire from the enemy's ſeveral batteries, and joined the fleet off Staten Iſland, without any loſs.—The ſpirit and perſeverance of this ſmall ſquadron will be explained to their Lordſhips by Capt. Parker's journal.

Gen. Howe giving me notice of his intention to make a deſcent in Graveſend bay on Long-iſland, on the morning of the 22d the neceſſary diſpoſition was made, and ſeventy-five flat boats, with eleven batteaux and two gallies, built for the occaſion, were prepared for that ſervice.

The command of the whole remained with Com. Hotham. The Captains Parker, Wallace, and Dickſon, in the Phœnix, Roſe, and Greyhound, with the Thunder and Carcaſs bombs, under the direction of Col. James, were appointed to cover the landing.

The flat-boats, gallies, and three batteaux, manned from the ſhips of war, were formed into diviſions, commanded reſpectively by the Captains Vandeput, Maſon, Curtis, Caldwell, Phipps, Caulfield, Uppleby, and Duncan, and Lieut. Reeve of the Eagle. The reſt of the batteaux, making a tenth diviſion, manned from the tranſports, were under the conduct of Lieut. Briſtow, an aſſiſtant agent.

Early in the morning of the 22d, the covering ſhips took their ſtations in Graveſend bay. The light infantry, with the reſerve, to be firſt landed, forming a corps together of 4000 men, entered the boats at Staten iſland the ſame time.

The tranſports in which the ſeveral brigades compoſing the ſecond debarkation (about five thouſand men) had been before embarked, were moved down, and ſuitably arranged without the covering the ſhips, by eight o'clock. The firſt debarkation not meeting with any oppoſition, the ſecond ſucceeded immediately after; and the other tranſports, carrying the reſt of the troops, following the former in proper ſucceſſion. The whole force then deſtined for this ſervice, conſiſting of about 15,000 men, was landed before noon.

On the diligence and utility of Capt. Bourmaſter, and the other agents of the tranſports on that occaſion, too much commendation cannot be beſtowed.

On the 25th an additional corps of Heſſian troops under Gen. Heiſter, with their field-artillery and baggage, were conveyed over to Graveſend bay.

Being informed, the next day, by Gen. Howe, of his intention to advance with the army that night to the enemy's lines, and of his wiſhes that ſome diverſion might be attempted by the ſhips on this ſide, I gave direction to Sir Peter Parker for proceeding higher up in the channel towards the town of New York next morning, with the Aſia, Renown, Preſton, (Com. Hotham embarked in the Phœnix, having been left to carry on the ſervice in Graveſend bay), Roebuck, and Repulſe; and to keep thoſe ſhips in readineſs for being employed as occaſion might require: but the wind veering to the northward ſoon after the break of day, the ſhips could not be moved up to the diſtance propoſed; therefore, when the corps under Gen. Grant, forming the left column of the army, were ſeen to be engaged with the enemy in the morning, the Roebuck, Capt. Hamond, leading the detached ſquadron, was the only ſhip that could fetch high enough to the northward to exchange a few random ſhot with the battery on Red Hook; and, the ebb making ſtrongly down the river ſoon after, I ordered the ſignal to be ſhewn for the ſquadron to anchor.

It was obſerved, that as ſoon as the centre-column of the army was ſeen to have turned the flank of the enemy's line oppoſed to Gen. Grant, they immediately attempted to make their retreat within their works; but that they ſuffered great

great loſs, both in the number killed and made priſoners.

On the night of the 29th, the rebels abandoned all their poſts and works on Long-iſland, and retired with great precipitation acroſs the Eaſt river to the town of New York."

Extract of a letter from an officer of the 17th regiment of foot, to his friend at Edinburgh, dated, Bedford, Long-iſland, Sept. 3.

"On the 22d of Auguſt, the whole army, except 3000 Heſſians, who were left to defend Staten-iſland, made a deſcent upon Long-iſland, in flat-bottomed boats, and landed on the ſouth ſide without oppoſition. We encamped at Deniſes, Graveſend, and Utrecht. On the 26th, our brigade, (viz. the 4th) commanded by Maj.-Gen. Grant, and the 6th, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Agnew, received orders to march at night in one diviſion. We accordingly marched, at ten, along the ſhore. The reſt of the army marched, I believe, at the ſame time in two columns, at ſome miles diſtance, on our right. Our regiment marched in the front by files. On our right we had two companies of deſerters from New York, who ſcoured the woods and hedges. The ſea ſecured our left. About twelve, we fell in with the advanced piquets of the rebels; who retired, after receiving a few ſhots: and ſoon after met a body of them, who challenged us; and, upon our not anſwering, received a ſmart fire, without doing us much harm. We returned it; but with what ſucceſs, it is impoſſible to ſay, as it was quite dark. We took here many priſoners, with a major, and ſeven officers, all rifflemen; joined the brigades; and lay on our arms till day-light.

At five in the morning we began our march again; and, about ſeven, got very near the rebels; who were drawn up to great extent on the top of a riſing ground, with every advantage they could wiſh. Their right extended to a marſh; their left was covered with a thick wood, where there were rifflemen innumerable. It is ſuppoſed there were two lines in their rear to ſupport their main body.

Our diſpoſition was ſoon made. Gen. Grant ordered the 6th brigade to form upon a riſing ground on the right; the 17th was ordered to advance to a houſe ſeventy or eighty yards in the front; and the other three regiments of the 4th brigade, took up the ground betwixt our regiment and the 6th brigade. During our forming, we received a heavy cannaonade of grape-ſhot. Being ſent with my company to reinforce the advanced guard, I had not joined them many minutes, when I was told that Sir Alexander Murray was killed, and Lieut. Morgan wounded, two of my moſt intimate friends. You may eaſily imagine the ſhock it gave me; but, at that time, I was too much engaged to give way to it. After the action, when I ſaw the body of my beloved friend, it is impoſſible to deſcribe my own anguiſh, or the melancholy appearance of the regiment; for he was every man's friend, the darling of the ſoldiers, and reſpected and regretted by thoſe who even did not know him perſonally. The joy of a complete victory did not throw off the gloom; and I feel a blank which will take a long time to fill up.

But to return to the action: In almoſt half an hour after the above period, the fire ceaſed by degrees, and the rebels began to retreat in pretty good order acroſs the marſh on their right. At laſt, four companies of grenadiers appearing in their rear, a panic ſeized them, and they took a precipitate flight, without the leaſt order. We took in the courſe of the day 370 priſoners, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 major, and a great number of other officers, 2 pieces of cannon, 2 howitzers, and the ammunition-waggons.—So much for Gen. Grant's ſhare in the victory."

A gentleman who was lately on the ſpot, gives the following account of Long-iſland. "This iſland is about 106 miles in length, and about 16 in breadth. At 16 miles from the weſt end of it opens a a large plain, near 28 miles long, and four or five broad. It is remarkable there is not a ſingle tree growing upon this part of the iſland, and none of the natives can remember there ever were any. In this place, which is the only one of the kind in North America, the provincials have lately eſtabliſhed a military hoſpital, and thrown up ſeveral intrenchments near ſuch parts of the ſea-coaſt where an enemy can land, which are very few, as the ſhore in general is high, rocky, and dangerous. This iſland is eſteemed the richeſt ſpot in that part of the world, and (except the plain above mentioned) is almoſt covered with villas and country-houſes belonging to the New-Yorkers.

NEW

NEW BOOKS. [448.]

A ſermon preached at the opening of a chapel in Margaret-ſtreet, Cavendiſh ſquare, and the introduction of a liturgy on the univerſal principles of religion and morality, on Sunday, April 7. 1776. By D. Williams. 6*d.* Payne, &c.

A liturgy on the univerſal principles of religion and morality. 2*s. ſewed.* Payne, &c.

THis ingenious writer, in his Eſſays on public worſhip, patriotiſm, and projects of reformation, of which we gave a large account in our Review for March 1773 [xxxv. 197. xxxvi. 369.], propoſed and recommended the forming of a religious ſociety, in which the offices of devotion ſhould be conducted on the general principles of piety and virtue, without introducing the peculiar doctrines of Chriſtianity, or of any ſyſtem whatever, that is thought to proceed from ſupernatural revelation. The ſcheme, there diſplayed and enforced, is now carried into execution; and we are here preſented with the firſt ſermon preached on the occaſion, and with the liturgy made uſe of at the chapel in Margaret-ſtreet, Cavendiſh ſquare.

The text is taken from Hebrews x. 25. *Not forſaking the aſſembling of ourſelves together, as the manner of ſome is*; and the diſcourſe opens with the following obſervations.

"The entire profligacy and deſtruction of a people are effected by a neglect of thoſe means by which they were originally led to virtue and glory. Some of thoſe means, like moſt of the inſtruments of human wiſdom, will not bear the examination of reaſon: and though they may have effected wonders, from the miſapprehenſion or ſuperſtition of the people, they may alſo have had ſome circumſtances about them extremely ridiculous and abſurd. Theſe circumſtances are not diſcerned in the early ſtate of ſocieties, when the principles that animate them are warm and impetuous. The end in view was generous, and noble; and the heads of men had not yet learnt to chuſe the means by which their hearts were to be gratified. The early periods of ſociety, like thoſe of human life, are times of action, not of diſquiſition: and as the heart has generally proved a better guide than the head; and rendered the youth of a man more virtuous, though leſs knowing, than his age; ſo in communities, the firſt periods have been virtuous, under the direction of the public paſſions; and the laſt have been profligate and vicious, while they abounded in knowledge and philoſophy."

The author, in applying this fact to his preſent purpoſe, remarks, that one of the principles which animated our brave and virtuous anceſtors; which gave a ſublimity to the ſavageneſs of their virtues; impelled them to actions of diſintereſted patriotiſm, and gave that wiſdom to their legiſlation and policy at which we are aſtoniſhed,—was Religion: whereas their deſcendents, improved in all the arts of life, intelligent in the principles and intereſts of ſociety, adorned with names which ſcience and philoſophy will hand down to eternity,—are advancing to a political decrepitude and deſtruction, from a ſtrange and wretched irreligion. This, he hath no doubt, will appear a paradox to ſome of his hearers, who have been accuſtomed to annex ideas to religion, which belong only to prepoſſeſſion and ſuperſtition. He ſtates, therefore, the objection which may be made by ſuch perſons; and, in the anſwer to it, he informs us, that when he takes up the cauſe of religion, he does not mean any particular mode of it.

"If," ſays he, "we obſerve, that the world, and all the beings in it, are formed with wiſdom; that every want may be ſupplied, and every deſire gratified, by an infinity of proviſions, which ſeem to imply the greateſt goodneſs in the being who made them; this will be ſufficient to all the purpoſes of religion. All inquiries into the nature of that being, whoſe works only we can ſee, are fruitleſs; *for none by ſearching can find Him out.* Piety therefore conſiſts in attention to the works of God; and to the power, wiſdom, and goodneſs which they exhibit. This cannot be done without delight, gratitude, and virtuous reſolutions,—without an intention to act in our little ſpheres, in ſome degree, according to thoſe great principles we have been contemplating. In public worſhip, theſe pleaſures and reſolutions receive an increaſed ſtrength, from thoſe ſocial affections which are the moſt powerful principles of our nature."

It is here, Mr Williams thinks, that philoſophy and philoſophers ſeem to be defective; and very juſtly to come under the reproach, and even the execration,

tion, of the people. After having diſcuſſed this point with much ingenuity, he ſhews the importance of public worſhip, in ſuch a manner as cannot fail of giving pleaſure to all who are friends to the cauſe of virtue, and to the general welfare of ſociety.

"Every man who is at all diſtinguiſhed by his underſtanding or knowledge, has a number of people who look up to him, and are affected by his example. If they ſee him neglect the duties of public worſhip, their concluſion is, that they may do ſo likewiſe; for a man of his underſtanding muſt have good reaſons for his conduct. This truth may be illuſtrated in England; not by private inſtances only, but by means of pariſhes and provinces. When the country-gentleman reſided on his eſtate, and had ſo much religion as to attend his church, all the pariſh followed his example, the people were put in mind of their duties, and their morals were regular and good. At preſent, if a gentleman occaſionally viſits his eſtate, he never attends any kind of public worſhip. The conſequences almoſt univerſally over England are, that the churches are deſerted, and the people profligate and abandoned. They have no method of frequently recollecting their religious and moral obligations; and the motives and reaſons of a virtuous conduct are never laid before them. The general diſſoluteneſs and wretchedneſs of the people are to be attributed principally to theſe cauſes.

It ſeems to be our duty therefore to attend the offices of public worſhip, becauſe we may thereby make the beſt uſe of our knowledge in the works of God, by rendering the wiſdom and goodneſs they diſcover, the reaſons of a moral conduct: we may keep up the moſt pleaſing kind of ſociety with our fellow-creatures, do them ſervice by our examples; and aſſiſt in counteracting that univerſal profligacy which is deſtroying all our public and private virtues. Vice has her aſſociations in every ſtreet: under various denominations, there are public nurſeries of all kinds of profaneneſs and iniquity. Our youth, after a trifling and ſuperficial education; after exchanging their prejudices abroad, for foreign principles and foreign infidelity,—if any thing be wanting, they are there perfected in iniquity. —Speak to theſe people of your religion, you who have ſpent your thouſands in the education of your ſon, and who ſee nothing for it, but that he can ſpeak trifling things in the trifling language of a neighbouring country; ſpeak to him of the offices of religion, and aſk him to go to church; he will ſmile at your folly, and haſten to theſe temples of vice. If the old ground of myſteries and creeds be not tenible, why ſhould it not be quitted for better?—Becauſe our youth can laugh at our prejudices,—are they to run headlong to deſtruction for want of ſome means of putting them frequently in mind of their moſt important duties? In our preſent ſituation, we ſhould deſert the outworks, and fly to the citadel; for the enemy is there already.

It may be ſaid,—that if we confine our public ſervices to the moſt important moral duties, they are ſo well underſtood, that it would not be worth while to attend a public ſervice in order to have them diſcuſſed. I am far from thinking, that men who devote their time to the purſuits of knowledge, may not often furniſh reaſons of a wiſe and moral conduct which may be new to the moſt intelligent of their hearers. But ſuppoſing this were not the caſe, our diſpoſitions and conduct, good or bad, are produced by habits, not by principles. If we are ſo circumſtanced, that we generally hear only the apologies for vice, we become vicious; and to make us virtuous, it is neceſſary that we ſhould not only underſtand the propoſitions of moral philoſophy, but that they ſhould be frequently laid before us. What is the reaſon that wiſe men act fooliſhly, and good men wickedly? Not for want of knowledge; but becauſe the reaſons of a good conduct are not always freſh in their mind. If public worſhip were only a recital of the moſt common obligations, it would be of the utmoſt uſe,—in giving a habit of thinking juſtly, and a kind of ſecurity againſt many of the temptations of vice."

In the concluſion, the author applies theſe reaſonings to his preſent undertaking; and obſerves, that many thouſands might be benefited, prevented from falling into vice, and aſſiſted in forming habits of virtue, by ſuch a public ſervice as he hath read, who would not, and perhaps could not, attend any other. "If reſpectable ſocieties," he adds, "were formed on the pure and ſimple principles of morality, the advantages would be very great. Even thoſe perſons who adhered to the old eſtabliſh-

ments,

ments, would find their account in encouraging such societies; as they might be pointed to as proofs, that men may drop their prejudices about mysteries and creeds, and yet retain sufficient and indisputable reasons for every duty to God and man."

Mr Williams, in the prosecution of his design, hopes to avoid contention with religious parties: he wants not to reform them, or to interfere with them; but wishes to assist them in what should be their principal aim, improving the minds and manners of the people. His intention is, to recommend those general duties and sentiments which suit the whole world; and which are the ground of that noblest of all human affections,—UNIVERSAL BENEVOLENCE.

The Liturgy introduced at Margaret street chapel, is, with regard to the method of it, formed much upon the same plan with others which have heretofore been presented to the public. It is composed with responses; and consists of celebrations of the divine perfections and works, together with general thanksgivings, confessions, and supplications. We shall insert a passage or two, by way of specimen.

The first shall be the hymn in the morning-service:

"*Minister.* The Lord our God is worthy of universal praise. We acknowledge the immensity of his works; we gladly own our subjection to him, the Lord of all; and rejoice in a government administered with wisdom for the happiness of the whole creation. We acknowledge him the only living and true God: God in the heavens above, in the earth beneath, and throughout all worlds; there is none besides him.

People. Blessed art thou, O Lord God, and worthy to be praised for ever.

Min. We adore and worship him, a being infinite and immense. He is not excluded any place, or confined by any limits. We cannot go forth from his spirit; we cannot flee from his presence; the one glorious and active principle, directing every atom, animating every form; in whom all things live and move, and have their being.

Peo. The Lord dwelleth not in temples made with hands; the universe is his habitation.

Min. He hath founded the earth by his wisdom, and stretched out the heavens by his understanding; by his knowledge the waters are raised up, and the clouds drop down the dew; he is mighty in wisdom, wonderful in counsel, and excellent in all his works.

Peo. O Lord! how manifold are thy works! in wisdom hast thou made them all.

Min. The Lord is merciful and gracious. His goodness adorns the creation, and produces beauty, order, and happiness, through all works: the light of the sun; the revolution of the seasons; the regular changes of days and nights; the vapours, the winds, the rains, and all the various and abundant productions of the earth, are the kind provisions of his goodness. He delighteth to make all his creatures happy: he doth good continually; and his tender mercies are over all his works.

Peo. Every good gift cometh down from thee, the Father of Lights; with whom is no variableness, or shadow of turning.

Min. The world, and all things therein, speak forth his glory. All the hosts of heaven, all the sons of men, all the works of God, shew forth his praise.

Peo. All thy works glorify thee, O God; and all thy creatures praise thee."

We shall add the general thanksgiving, in the order for evening-prayer:

"*Min.* Rejoice in the Lord, all ye people; come into his presence with thanksgiving, and be devout and joyful in his service. Sing praises unto him, and bless him: for he is good, and his mercy endureth for ever.

Peo. We will give thanks unto the Lord; and celebrate his goodness with joyful hearts.

¶ *General Thanksgiving.*

Min. O God, thou art the giver of all good: thou delightest in the happiness of thy creatures, and art daily imparting the riches of thy bounty. Thou hast exercised a wise and gracious care over us, ever since we came into the world: by thee are all our wants supplied; from thee all our enjoyments proceed: thou crownest our days with thy goodness; thou givest us food convenient for us, and appointest refreshment for our wearied powers: to thy providence we owe the raiment with which we are clothed, our comfortable habitations, and all the fruits of our industry and labour.

O that men would praise the Lord for his goodness!

Peo. Blessed be the Lord our God!

for his goodneſs, and for his wonderful works to the children of men.

Min. We thank thee, O God, for the noble and excellent conſtitution of our minds; for reaſon and underſtanding; for all the treaſures of knowledge which lie open to our view; that thou haſt formed us for the practice of virtue and true religion; and given us opportunities for the improvement of our minds, and the attainment of happineſs.

We thank thee that we are placed in a ſocial ſtate; are endowed with ſocial affections; and enjoy ſuch a variety of pleaſures from the eſteem and friendſhip of our brethren.

We aſcribe to thy goodneſs all the happineſs we receive from the practice of virtue, and the juſt exerciſe of our powers; the variety of trials thou haſt appointed for our improvement, and thoſe noble rewards, both preſent and future, which are the certain conſequences of well-doing.

O give thanks unto the Lord, ye his people; rejoice before him with thankſgiving: for the Lord is good, his mercy is everlaſting, and his truth endureth to all generations.

Pen. All glory and honour, bleſſing and praiſe, might, majeſty, and dominion, be unto God for ever."

In the hymns to be read in the morning or evening ſervice, the author hath not confined himſelf to proſe; but hath ſelected the principal part of three of them from the fine poetical ones of Milton and Thomſon; in which reſpect we entirely approve of his devotional taſte and judgement.

We obſerve, that, in the Liturgy, no ſmall uſe is made of the ſcriptures; and if Mr Williams had not been previouſly acquainted with them, we queſtion whether he could have drawn it up to equal advantage. This is a circumſtance which reflects honour on the ſacred writings.

A collection of ſeventy-five pſalms is ſubjoined, from Mr Addiſon, Dr Watts, and other authors, with neceſſary alterations. The choice is judicious and uſeful.

It is probable that the preſent ſcheme of worſhip will be miſapprehended by many, and will be expoſed to the attacks of ignorance and bigotry; but every man of a truly liberal mind will be pleaſed with its being carried into execution. It muſt, on the principles of general toleration, be allowed, that mankind have a right to ſerve God according to the dictates of their underſtandings and conſciences; and it is ſurely very deſireable, that all who believe in a ſupreme being, in his perfections, providence, and moral government, and who are ſenſible of the importance of virtue, ſhould aſſemble together, to teſtify their gratitude and regard to their common creator and benefactor, and to cheriſh in themſelves worthy diſpoſitions and habits. If they cannot do this in the ſyſtems uſually received, they ought to do it in the manner that is conformable to their own ſentiments. Though, therefore, we may differ, in ſome private opinions, from the writer of the Sermon and Liturgy before us; and though, as Chriſtians, we may think ourſelves obliged, *ordinarily*, to worſhip the Deity according to the Chriſtian plan; we do, at the ſame time, ſincerely wiſh ſucceſs to every inſtitution, which, notwithſtanding its want of connection with the doctrines of any particular revelation, may have for its objects, the honour of God, the benefit of ſociety, and the advancement of moral goodneſs. M.

LONDON.

Religion, Morality, Controverſy, &c.

Supplement to *Critica Sacra* [xxxvi. 424.]. By the Rev. Dr Henry Owen. 6 d. *Bowyer & Nichols.* —— Mr Baruh, a learned Jew, having attacked the *Critica Sacra* [xxxvii. 722.], and ſtrenuouſly inſiſted, that no paſſage, nor even a ſingle word, of ſcripture, ſhould be deemed corrupted on the ſole authority of a parallel text; the author of the foregoing pamphlet replies, "If it appears from the preſent text, that the recorded circumſtances of ſeveral tranſactions are inconſiſtent; that the dates of facts are often different; and that particular parts of the hiſtory often contradict the known, natural ſtate of things; what elſe can we conclude, but that the text is in ſuch places corrupted; and ſhould be ſet right by the correſpondent accounts, and other collateral evidences?" This poſition is judiciouſly illuſtrated and confirmed by a variety of important examples. C.

Richardſoniana; or, Occaſional reflections on the moral nature of man, ſuggeſted by various authors, ancient and modern, and exemplified from thoſe authors; with ſeveral anecdotes interſperſed. By the late Jonathan Richardſon, junior, Eſq; 3 s. ſewed. —— This Mr Richardſon was a good ſociable kind of male goſſip, whoſe chief buſineſs it was to pick up and retail or file anecdotes and ſtories. His book differs from the common jeſt-

jeſt-books only on account of ſome moral reflections which are caſually interſperſed. M.

The reformation of ſchoolmaſters, academy-keepers, ſurgeons, apothecaries, phyſicians, lawyers, divines, farmers, Iriſh White Boys, and other rioters. *Bew.* —— A well-meaning man, and ſome of his obſervations unqueſtionably juſt; but he appears with a very ill grace in the character of a literary reformer, inveighing againſt the ignorance of ſchoolmaſters, academy-keepers, &c. when almoſt every page of his book preſents us with proofs that he has yet to learn the art of writing his own language grammatically. M.

Obſervations on Soame Jenyns's view of the internal evidence of the Chriſtian religion [321.]. By W. Kenrick, LL. D. 3 s. *Evans.* —— Mr Jenyns has aſſerted, that "the province of reaſon is only to examine into the *authority* of revelation; and when that is proved, that reaſon has nothing more to do than to *acquieſce* in its doctrines." But the Obſervator affirms, that "reaſon is juſt *as well* qualified to judge of the interpretation of particular texts and paſſages of ſcripture, as to judge of the authenticity of *the whole*;" or, that "unenlightened reaſon is not qualified to judge of *either*;" and that "the moral arguments, and hiſtorical evidence, which Mr Jenyns adduces to prove the divine origin of revelation, are nugatory." — After informing us, that "he long and laboriouſly attached himſelf to the ſtudy of the ſcriptures, with the moſt ardent deſire of reconciling revelation to reaſon;" the Obſervator ſays, "he felt by no means the force of argument, reſpecting the divine miſſion of our Saviour, either from the completion of prophecies, or the effect of miracles. The hiſtory of the former ſeemed too problematical and legendary, while the latter appeared to have had much leſs effect than they might reaſonably be ſuppoſed to have, on the very perſons who were eye witneſſes of them." — Our intelligent readers will be apt to ſuſpect, that the Obſervator is either a Sceptic, or a Deiſt. But let him form no ſuch haſty concluſion. He is a Chriſtian, though not on the principles of reaſon. "The well-diſpoſed reader," he ſays, "ſubmits his reaſon to revelation, and his belief of its divine origin, as well as of its eſſential doctrines, to a ſuperior mode of conviction, the influence of grace." Here then the myſtery is unravelled. — This formidable critic, "though he has laboriouſly *attached* himſelf to the ſtudy of the ſcriptures, and the reading of the commentators," has unfortunately adopted a ſet of notions, which reaſon cannot approve. Reaſon diſclaims his abſurdities, and therefore he diſcards reaſon; or, if we may be allowed to expreſs ourſelves in a more familiar manner, he has turned his wits out of doors, to make room for grace. C.

The ſcripture-teſtimony of Chriſt. By R. Elliot, A. B. 1 s. *Johnſon.* —— Maintains that Chriſt is inferior to the Father. C.

An eſſay on valour. 6 d. *Becket.* —— Shews, in oppoſition to Mr Jenyns, that courage is by no means incompatible with the genius and ſpirit of Chriſtianity; that it is a neceſſary, or at leaſt a deſirable ingredient in the conſtitution of a Chriſtian. C.

Strictures on a ſermon, intitled, "The principles of the Revolution vindicated, &c. By Richard Watſon, D. D." [322.] 1 s. *Robinſon.* —— The animadverſions of a Tory on the ſermon of a Whig, written with acuteneſs and ſeverity. C.

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A deſcription of the county of Middleſex; containing a circumſtantial account of its public buildings, ſeats of the nobility and gentry, places of reſort and entertainment, curioſities of nature and art, (including thoſe of London and Weſtminſter), &c. &c. Illuſtrated with copperplates. 3 s. 6 d. ſewed. *Snagg.* —— Nothing worthy of particular attention. M.

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Coryat's crudities; reprinted from the edition of 1611. To which are now added, his letters from India, &c. and extracts relating to him, from various authors; being a more particular account of his travels (moſtly on foot) in different parts of the globe, than any hitherto publiſhed. Together with his orations, character, death, &c. With copperplates. 3 vols. 15 s. *Cater.* —— Coryat was an odd, half-witted, half-learned, rambling fellow, with a genius peculiarly turned for improvement in quibbles, conundrums, and quaint ſayings. M.

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A short history of English transactions in the East Indies. 3 s. *Almon* —— Gives a short view of the British affairs in the East Indies, from the beginning of the late war in 1756 to the peace of Paris in 1763, and a summary detail of the transactions of the East-India company from the 1763 to the 1771. The materials appear to be collected from the best authorities, and the writer seems to be guided by no other principle in his researches, than the desire of affording the public such lights as may serve to develope the sources of those unhappy events, which reflect so much disgrace on the government of the company in the East Indies. At the same time the work ought to be perused with caution. C.

An essay on the rights of the East-India company to the perpetuity of their trade, possessions, and revenues, in India, &c. 1 s. 6 d. *Payne.* —— Pleads the cause of the East-India company with much force of argument; though he has not justified the doctrine of a corporate company being endowed with uncontroulable power, independent of the legislature from which they derive their protection C.

An appendix to the first edition of the origin of printing [143.]; containing the additional remarks which have been inserted in the second edition. 1 s. *Bowyer & Nichols.* —— We have here an alphabetical list of all the cities and towns in which books are known to have been published, with names and dates, in the 15th century, with the date of the first book and first printer in each place. The titles of the books are not inserted, only the names of the printers. The first article is, "Mentz—Fust and Schoeffer, —1457." C.

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But may a man do all that he hath power to do? May every capricious fancy be indulged? Or are there reasons why liberty so extensive should suffer restraint? Answer. There are very substantial reasons to be given, why the liberty of man should be restrained within narrower bounds. All creatures, every one according to his kind or species, are created subject to laws, proper and peculiar to their several natures, and suitable to the ends of the Supreme Being. The creature man, too, is created subject to laws equally proper and peculiar to his nature; and the Deity hath not only made him sensibly to feel them, but hath enabled him to understand their reasonableness, and to perceive their beauty and excellence: and because the true happiness, and the true good, of all, and of every individual, require obedience to those laws; therefore the greatest liberty of man ought to be restrained within the bounds prescribed by them.——

From the whole of what has been said, we may be able to draw, with some degree of precision, the line by which the liberty of human actions ought to be circumscribed. 1. No man can *justly* violate or transgress those laws which are necessary to the propagation, continuation, and support, of our species *with the greatest advantage possible.* 2. No man can *justly* violate the laws of humanity, or all those propensities which would prompt us to a benevolent, humane, and reasonable treatment of each other. 3. No man can *justly* transgress those bounds, which justice, regulated by the laws of human nature, doth determine to be the true measures of the rights of mankind to the possession of property of any sort whatsoever. 4. and lastly, That the nearer men approach to a perfect obedience of all, to all those laws, the nearer they will approach to that *just natural equality*, and that *just liberty*, which would result from the equal subjection of all men to the same natural laws: and that the idea of perfect human liberty is a perfect and exact obedience of all, to all those laws." M.

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A botanical arrangement of all the vegetables naturally growing in G. Britain. By William Withering, M. D. 2 vols. 15s. in boards. *Cadell.* —— Notwithſtanding the laudable performance of Mr Lee, a great obſtacle remained to the progreſs of botanical knowledge among the farmers and huſbandmen, to whom it ought to be the moſt uſeful: this was no other than the terminology, which Mr Lee had not ventured to reject, but had only explained by Engliſh definitions. The illiterate man who was deſirous of acquiring the firſt principles of botany, was ſtill at the firſt outſet obliged to load his memory with an infinite number of foreign words, whoſe ſounds did not convey to him the meaning, which he was likewiſe to learn by heart. Dr Withering reſolved to ſtrike at the root of this evil, by attempting to expreſs every Latin term by an adequate word in Engliſh, of known and familiar ſignification. He ſoon found, that our language was ſufficiently rich and copious for that purpoſe; and at the ſame time obſerved, that the Britiſh names of plants, with a little help, might entirely be made to ſupply the place of the Latin ones of Linnæus. In conſequence of this obſervation, he entered upon the laborious taſk of tranſlating the generic deſcriptions, and the ſpecific differences, which Linnæus has given at full length; and, to make his work of real ſervice to the farmer, added the various uſes, as far as they are known, and particularly how each ſpecies is reliſhed by the different domeſtic animals. The names are in general ſuch as occur in old Engliſh writers, and the few compounded ones are very clear, and carry their ſignification along with them. The ſynonyms of the Engliſh botaniſts, Ray, Gerard, Parkinſon, and thoſe of Bauhin, are quoted to every ſpecies, and the place, and time of flowering, added to them all. At the end of the book we find a gloſſary, where the terms are farther enlarged upon, and their particular limitations, ſo far as they relate to botany, explained. To this is affixed an alphabetical liſt of the Linnæan Latin terms, with the Engliſh ones againſt them; and finally the plates of Linnæus's *Philoſophia Botanica* are re-engraved to illuſtrate the various terms.—We little doubt but that by Dr Withering's means one of the moſt valuable branches of ſcience will ſoon become more generally known in G. Britain, and cultivated with the greateſt advantage to our countrymen. C

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THE dear domeſtic joys of life
Are worth a thouſand others;
A tender huſband, prudent wife,
Kind ſiſters, and good brothers.

No peeviſh paſſions break their peace,
Or raiſe contentious ſtorm;
But, what they know will ſerve and pleaſe,
Their ready hands perform.

A little garden near the houſe
The careful huſband dreſſes;
For all within the decent ſpouſe
An equal care expreſſes.

They never ſaunter out the day,
Nor do their work by halves;
He minds the ſheep, the corn, and hay,
And ſhe the cows and calves.

The field, the dairy, and the flock,
Their honeſt wealth create;
Their children, ſervants, and their ſtock,
Are their affairs of ſtate.

Lords *North*, or *South*, or *Eaſt*, or *Weſt*,
Know no ſuch joy as this;
They are too high, too nobly plac'd,
For ſuch unrival'd bliſs.

To pay the landlord, they contrive
To ſave an honeſt penny;
And, when he's paid, they've ſomething left
For *Tommy*, *Bob*, and *Jenny*.

A needy neighbour, t'other day,
For their aſſiſtance came;
"They wou'd not turn his ſuit away,
For they might want the ſame."

They little know of doctors bills;
For health grows round their dwelling:
Their *bitter herbs* diſperſe their ills,
And *comfry* lays a ſwelling.

A row of bees, in garden ſnug,
Yields honey rich and fine;
Hence ſweet metheglin fills their jugg,
And ſerves inſtead of wine.

Their cloathing is of home-made ſtuff,
From elder down to minor;
In this "they think they're fine enough,"
Nor grudge that ſome are finer.

At op'ning day they greet the ſun,
And riſe refreſh'd and healthy;
And find, that 'tis by duty done,
They grow both wiſe and wealthy.

Do clouds ariſe, and hopes delay?
They ſit not down in ſorrow:
"They've ſeen the ſeaſons frown to day,
And ſmile again to-morrow."

Their mutual loves, and mutual cares,
Beſpeak their ſimple merit;
And all the pence their prudence ſpares
Their children ſhall inherit.

Thus, thro' a lengthen'd line of years,
They've all their wiſhes crave;
And, bleſt with more of hopes than fears,
They find a peaceful grave.

W. O.

GRAM-

GRAMMAR.

Fingit equum tenera docilem cervice magiſter,
Ire viam quam monſtrat eques. HOR.

WHen diſtant realms to Athens learning fought,
And his immortal doctrines Plato taught;
With what attention did th' aſſembled youth
Hang on his lips, and catch the golden truth!
Say, Muſe, the ſcience you were early taught,
How words are form'd the images of thought.
The tuneful *vowels* your own lungs commend,
And to *mute conſonants* your voices lend.
Theſe ſinking ſounds the cloſing *lips* confeſs,
And thoſe a row of *hiſſing teeth* expreſs.
Others the channels of the *noſe* convey,
And on the nimble tongue the nimbler letters play.
The lofty *palate* ſwells a fuller note,
And the hoarſe *glutt'rals* rattle in the throat.
Theſe we compound, deduce, the order change,
From ſyllable to ſyllable we range.
To ſo minute an origin we owe
The num'rous words that in a language flow:
So the ſmall brooks from narrow ſources riſe,
Swell as they flow, and widen into ſeas.
Theſe words the *eſſences* of things convey,
And thoſe the real *qualities* diſplay;
Theſe *abſolute*, and fitted for command,
Subſtantially on their own baſis ſtand.
Thoſe *relative* their kind aſſiſtance court,
And fainting, helpleſs, call for a ſupport.
Number to number even is aſſign'd,
And to each ſex the proper *genus* join'd.
Jove muſt not in the *feminine* bear rule,
Nor *Juno* wear the breeches in the ſchool.
I, *thou*, and *he*, the viceroys of the *noun*,
Gliſter in various colours, not their own.
Theſe, like a ſkilful actor on the ſtage,
Now perſonate a lord, and now a page.
Is or *is not* the ſubject of debate,
Affirm, *deny*, and do the *verb* create.
Like *Proteus*, theſe in various *moods* delight,
And ſingly one of them is *infinite*,
And, like the gods, by their own oracle,
The *paſt*, the *preſent*, and the *future* tell.
The *particles*, like heralds coats, deſcribe,
How name to name ſo nearly is ally'd;
Or how the *ſentences* in numbers flow,
And the whole chain of thoughts diſtinctly ſhow.
The *interjection*, in no rank confin'd,
Fills the vaſt void, or ſtrolling lags behind.
The parts in order rank'd, an army prove,
And all, with one conſent, in *concord* move.
Syntax, the chief commander of the throng,
Leads on the fray, and marſhals the harangue.
Now all th' artill'ry of the bar is play'd,
Now loſt in all the labyrinths of trade,
Now from the pulpit flies, the liſt'ning throng
Hangs on the heav'nly muſic of the tongue!

MUSARUM AMICUS.

On a late committment to the King's-bench priſon, for Bribery and Corruption, by Lord Mansfield. [336.]

WHen, not content with murders, rapine, fraud,
To ſhame their country and profane their God,
Glutted with pelf, polluted with that gore
With which they ſtain'd unhappy Aſia's ſhore,
Bold deſp'rate knaves, inur'd to every crime,
Tranſport their vices to our happier clime;
Attempt, by venal bribes, and dint of gold,
To change thoſe laws which we moſt ſacred hold;
And boaſt of vices more flagitious far
Than thoſe which ſeal'd the doom of Nuncomar: [330.]
Diſmay'd, affrighted for the public cauſe,
We ſeek redreſs from Mansfield and our laws.
—Impartial judgement he unbiaſs'd gives;
And Magna Charta boaſts that Murray lives.
Thro' the glad town his juſt deciſion rings,
And Truth, Senſe, Juſtice, clap their ſilver wings,
While th' upſtart culprits droop beneath their fate,
And weep in jail their mockery of ſtate.
—So morning-inſects, that in muck begun,
Shine, buzz, and fly-blow in the ſetting ſun.

A NEW WAR-SONG.

By Sir P-T-R P-RK-R. [429.]

Tune:—*Well met, brother Tar.*

MY Lords, with your leave,
An account I will give,
That deſerves to be written in metre;
For the *Rebels* and I
Have been pretty nigh,
Faith, *almoſt too nigh*, for Sir Peter.
With much labour and toil
Unto Sulivan's Iſle
I came, fierce as Falſtaff or Piſtol,
But the *Yankies* (odd rat 'em,
I could not get at 'em)
Moſt terribly maul'd my poor *Briſtol!*
Bold Clinton by land
Did quietly ſtand,
While I made a thund'ring clatter;
But the channel was deep,
So he only cou'd peep,
And not venture over the water.
De'il take 'em, their ſhot
Came ſo ſwitt and *ſo hot*,
And the *cowardly dogs* ſtood ſo ſtiff, Sirs!
That I put ſhip about,
And was glad to get out,
Or they would not have left me a ſkiff, Sirs!
Now, bold as a Turk,
I proceed to New York,
Where with Clinton and Howe you may find me;
I've the wind in my tail,
And am hoiſting my ſail,
To leave Sulivan's Iſland behind me.

But,

But, my Lords, do not fear,
For before the next year,
(Altho' a *ſmall iſland* could fret us),
The *continent whole*
We ſhall take, by my ſoul—
If the *cowardly Yankies* will let us.

INSCRIPTION on a neat marble monument, in Trinity chapel, Cirencester.

Near this place are depoſited the remains of Allen Earl Bathurſt, and Catherine Lady Bathurſt.
In the legiſlative and judicial department of the great council of the nation he ſerved his country 69 years with honour, ability, and diligence.
Judgement and taſte directed his learning;
Humanity temper'd his wit;
Benevolence guided all his actions.
He died regretted by moſt, and praiſed by all, the 16th day of September 1775, aged 91.
Catherine, his conſort, by her milder virtues,
Added luſtre to his great abilities:
Her domeſtic œconomy extended his liberality;
Her judicious charity his munificence;
Her prudent government of her family his hoſpitality.
She received the reward of her examplary life
The 8th day of June, 1768, aged 79.
Married July the 6th, 1704.

A ſhort deſcription of a NEW MONUMENT in the Grayfriars church-yard, Edinburgh.

ON the 28th of September there was opened, in the eaſt end of the Graytriars churchyard, an elegant monument, in the form of a pyramid. It is erected to the memory of the Rt Hon. Lady CATHARINE POWLET, the ſiſter of his Grace HARY Duke of BOLTON, and the wife of ADAM DRUMMOND of MEGINCH, Eſq; She died at Edinburgh on the 1ſt day of October 1774.

The lower part or pedeſtal of the monument is about three feet ſix inches ſquare. In its centre, there is an inſcription-table of white marble, which is ſurrounded and adorned with a beautiful border and mouldings. Above, there is a plinth or baſe, upon which there riſes, to the height of eight feet ſeven inches, a pyramid of one entire piece of dove-coloured marble.

On the face of the pyramid, there are cut the arms of Mr Drummond and Lady Catharine; on its three ſides, there are roſes and feſtoons; and on its top, there is placed a Roman urn, with the proper ornaments and drapery.

The monument was deſigned by Mr Stuart, architect at London, and is executed by Mr Gowan, marble-cutter in Edinburgh.

[On the table of white marble in the centre of the pedeſtal, there is the following inſcription.]

Memoriæ ſacrum
Nobiliſſimæ Dominæ, Catharinæ Powlet,
Filiæ illuſtriſſimi Henrici Ducis de Bolton,
Uxoris Adami Drummond de Meginch,
Per viginti annos optime de illo meritæ,
Quæ amputationem mammæ
Summa fortitudine perpeſſa,
Miſerabile dictu! quinta inde luce
Fatis conceſſit.
Die Octobris 1mo, MDCCLXXIV. Ætatis LIV.

Hoc exiguum monumentum,
Ubi ſacræ conduntur reliquiæ,
Ultimum, (heu!) obſervantiæ et deſiderii ſui pignus,
Extruendum curavit et inſcripſit maritus,
Intando dolore percuſſus.

[On the table on the ſouth ſide of the pedeſtal, there are theſe lines.]

Quis deſiderio ſit pudor, aut modus,
Tam charæ Feminæ, pura cui Caſtitas,
Incorrupta Fides, nudaque Veritas,
Quando ullam invenient parem?

Digna de multis, face nuptiali,
Debita ſpargam lachryma faviliam,
Et meritam, et veſtri memorem ſepulchro,
Sculpo querelam.

[On the eaſt ſide.]

Te, Dulcis Conjunx, te, ſolo in nemore mecum,
Te veniente die, te decedente, vocabo,
Ah! te meæ cum partem animæ rapit
Maturior vis, Quid moror altera?

[On the north ſide, there is this inſcription.]

Here lies interr'd
The Right Honourable Lady Catharine Powlet,
Daughter of his Grace Hary Duke of Bolton,
Spouſe of Adam Drummond of Meginch,

For goodneſs of heart, free of all guile,
For ſincere honeſty as a friend,
For faithful affection as a wife,
For preferring domeſtic happineſs to courtly ſplendor,
And decent œconomy to diſſipated profuſion,
Equali'd by few,
Surpaſs'd by none.

In juſtice to her worthy character,
From the conſtant experience of twenty years,
This concluſive teſtimony is inſcrib'd
By her much griev'd and afflicted huſband,
As the laſt pledge of his heart-felt duty,
And moſt tender regard.

His ſaltem accumulem donis, et fungar inani
Munere.

H I-

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

POLAND. [xxxvii. 679.]

"*Warſaw. Aug.* 24. The general confederacy of Poland and Lithuania was formed yeſterday in the following manner. The Biſhop of Cujavia ſhewed the neceſſity of forming ſuch a confederacy at the meeting of the Permanent Council, and propoſed it. This propoſal was ſupported by all the other Counſellors, and approved of by the King; who inſtantly ſigned the act of confederacy, and was followed by the Senators, the Miniſters, the Members of the Equeſtrian Order, and the Counſellors of the Permanent Council. After this, the Senators, Miniſters, and Nuncios, were called into the hall of the council, who, in number about 100, were at the palace of the Biſhop of Plock. When they entered, the King roſe up, and addreſſed a diſcourſe to them to the following effect: "That experience had often ſhewn how advantageous it was for this country, that the Poliſh citizens ſhould confederate with their King; that, independent of himſelf, the republic had, at the laſt diet, attached a council to the King's perſon, which was not only to ſee the laws properly executed, but to inſure the public tranquillity, by which all confederacies were held blameable and illicit, except that which ſhould be recogniſed as a political remedy, abſolutely neceſſary by the will of the government, and inſtituted by the council for the important affairs of the republic." It was from theſe motives that the King encouraged all the aſſembly to ſign the act of confederacy, and to elect the General Mokronowſki to be Marſhal of the Crown, and the Great Secretary of Lithuania, Oginſki, to be Marſhal of Lithuania. All the aſſembly unanimouſly approved the choice of our monarch. Meſſ. Mokronowſki and Oginſki, as ſoon as they were elected Marſhals, took the uſual oaths, and all preſent ſigned the act of confederacy. The Marſhals then ſent notes of this event to the foreign miniſters, particularly thoſe of the three allied powers; who ſent anſwers, aſſuring the new confederacy of the amicable intentions of their ſovereigns. The ſame evening the Grand General of the Crown and Lithuania took the oaths to the confederacy before his Majeſty; by which oath Count Branicki renounces that which was taken perſonally to him by the army laſt year. The Great Treaſurer and the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury of the department of War took their oaths to the Confederacy at its opening."

"*Hague, Sept.* 17. They write from Warſaw, that on the 29th ult. when his Poliſh Majeſty, in an occaſional ſpeech in the aſſembly of the diet, made uſe of the following expreſſions, — "I am a friend to the Empreſs of Ruſſia; I am not aſhamed to declare it to this aſſembly; and any honeſt man among you, if he would but give himſelf the trouble to think, and recollect the different diſturbances, confuſions, and horrid events of this country, he will have ſufficient reaſon to conſider the Empreſs of Ruſſia as a glorious deliverer of this country. The utmoſt zeal for my country prompts me again to declare my friendſhip and gratitude to that illuſtrious princeſs." — Here he was interrupted by a univerſal confuſion among the ſenators; and, notwithſtanding the royal preſence, it was greatly feared it would come to bloodſhed among the hot-headed partiſans: but his Majeſty began to ſpeak again, and addreſſed them in the moſt tender and pathetic manner; which ſilenced them, and at laſt drew tears from the eyes of the auditors."

"*Warſaw, Sept.* 15. The ratification of the new limits with Ruſſia was made on the 2d inſtant, and that for the ſame object with the court of Vienna was alſo effected on Thurſday laſt: nothing remains now but to terminate the like affair with the court of Berlin, which will ſoon take place."

RUSSIA. [452.]

"*Petersburg, Aug.* 18. It ſeems now certain, that the difficulties which ſubſiſted with regard to the free commerce of the ſubjects of this empire in the dominions of the Grand Signior, are at laſt ſettled; as circular letters have been written by a houſe eſtabliſhed at Conſtantinople, by order of the Empreſs, the firm of which is *Siednif James and Co.* who have an excluſive privilege of trading on the Black ſea, and the merchandiſes may be ſent in Ruſſian veſſels to Ruſſia, Perſia, and Tartary. The Ruſſians are likewiſe exempt from Miſiria, or duty of one and a half per cent. which other nations pay at Conſtantinople."

GERMANY. [452.]

"*Vienna, Sept.* 12. The Emperor, accompanied

companied by the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, in making a viſit to the hoſpitals at an unexpected time, as is uſual with him, perceived a little door in a dark corner; which he ordered to be opened: but he was obeyed with ſo much reluctance that it raiſed his curioſity. Upon going in, he deſcended into a kind of dungeon, where he found a female, rather young and handſome, covered with rags, and laid upon ſtraw. The monarch was very much ſurpriſed and affected at this ſight; and upon interrogating the unfortunate perſon, ſhe anſwered with a noble air, which neither her misfortunes nor her ſufferings could deprive her of, "Sire, I am a woman of family, and have the honour to be your ſubject. I have long ſuffered ſhame and miſery in this place, without deſerving that double puniſhment. When I was twenty years of age, I had the misfortune to pleaſe the Baron de B—: his love was not honourable; he only ſought to gratify his unlawful paſſion. But I would not hear of his addreſſes without his marrying me; which he did; and I brought him three children, to whoſe fortunes I am a ſtranger. Before I was placed here, I heard he was in Moravia, where he has married another wife; but I would not complain. This new lady, uneaſy and ſuſpicious, perſuaded him to ſacrifice me; and I was ſeized one night, and confined here, where I have been for ſeveral years. I ſee your Majeſty deigns to take my cauſe to heart, and will looſe my fetters: but, Sire, I have three ſons, and if the ſhame of my huſband ſhould be made public, it will retort upon them; let me therefore beſeech you to ſpare him for their ſakes; and if I may requeſt one more favour, deign to inſure me an aſylum in ſome convent, and that I may again preſs to my boſom thoſe children whom I ſuckled." The Emperor willingly granted the lady her requeſt, has cauſed the young Barons to be found, and has taken them under his own care. The ſecond wife of the Baron is puniſhed with perpetual impriſonment, himſelf exiled, and all his eſtates forfeited to his children."

"*Vienna, Sept.* 14. The diſtrict of Bucovine, which was ceded to the houſe of Auſtria by the laſt treaty of peace concluded between the Porte and Ruſſia, is of greater importance than we had believed. Our court thereby enters into poſſeſſion, not only of a fine foreſt, but alſo of a conſiderable number of the fineſt mines, which ſurpaſs in richneſs thoſe of Tranſylvania, and will ſerve as a bulwark againſt the incurſions of the Turks. The extent of this diſtrict is twenty-two miles in length and ſixteen in breadth. The Hungarians occupy nine villages of it: the reſt is inhabited by Wallachians, Jews, and Turks. The Baron Gabriel de Sleny is appointed to the regency of this country, which abounds in every thing. An ox may be bought for three ducats; the price of grain is in proportion."

FRANCE. [329.]

"*Dunkirk, Aug.* 27. An advertiſement has been publiſhed here by the board of admiralty, giving notice of two buoys to be floated on the firſt day of October next, over ſome dangerous ſhallows and banks, as a warning to veſſels ſailing into the road of Dunkirk through the eaſt channel; of which the following is a tranſlation.

"In conſideration of the advantage which the navigation has reaped from the four buoys placed to the weſt of the road of Dunkirk, according to the general informations given in 1774, which gave notice, that navigators, in entering the road through the weſt paſſage, would meet with a firſt Black Buoy placed on the eaſt point of the bank called the *Geere*, at the entrance of the road; which they are to leave on the ſtarboard ſide.

A ſecond likewiſe Black at the point of the bank named *Snau* or *Splinter*, oppoſite to the Great Mardick; which they are alſo to leave on the ſtarboard ſide.

A third, White, at the weſt point of the bank *Brack*; which they are to leave on the larboard ſide.

And a fourth, Black, at the point of the *Plateau* of Mardick, that is to ſay, at the moſt advanced point of the ſtrand oppoſite the channel of Mardick; which they are to leave on the ſtarboard ſide.

Navigators will, therefore, obſerve, that the three Black Buoys above mentioned are on the land-ſide, and the White one in the offing."

It has been reſolved by the officers of the admiralty eſtabliſhed for Flanders at Dunkirk aforeſaid, with the advice of the deputies of the pilotage, to order two more buoys to be laid at the eaſt paſſage, to point out its entrance.

"Veſſels coming from the north, and intending to enter by the eaſt paſſage, will

will find on the north point of the bank named *Trapegeer* or *Cams Bank*, a Black Buoy, which they are to leave on the larboard ſide.

And on the eaſt point of the bank named *D'Helſt*, which is a continuation of the bank *Brack*, a White Buoy, which they are to leave on the ſtarboard ſide.

Theſe two laſt-mentioned buoys will be laid in manner above ſet forth, on the firſt day of October 1776." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Verſailles, Sept.* 7. On the 29th of laſt month, the Chevalier Grenier, Lieutenant of the King's ſhips, and member of the academy of Marine, who was employed by order of his Majeſty to make diſcoveries in the Indian ſeas, hath had the honour to be preſented to the King by M. de Sartine, Miniſter and Secretary of State of the Marine department, and to deliver to his Majeſty the charts which he hath drawn from the Archipelago to the north of the Iſle of France; in which are traced the new routes which he has diſcovered to ſail from that iſland to every part of Aſia; and for which the old ones are abandoned, on account of the many advantages united in the new, as well with reſpect to the diſpoſitions of the winds, as to the ſafety and ſhortneſs of the paſſages, which will be near two months for the worſt-ſailing veſſels in what is called "the contrary ſeaſon."—His Majeſty, pleaſed with the zeal and talents which this officer hath ſhewn in a circumſtance ſo intereſting to navigation, hath been pleaſed to recompenſe him, by granting him the croſs of St Louis, and a penſion of 1200 livres."

ITALY. [452.]

"*London, Sept.* 4. By advices from Naples we learn, that the court has given orders to the maritime places throughout that kingdom, for all American ſhips which ſhall attempt to anchor in their ports, to depart in forty-eight hours, and forbidding all Neapolitan veſſels from trading under any pretence whatſoever to any part of America; at the ſame time to furniſh all ſhips belonging to his Britannic Majeſty that ſhould come near their ports, with what proviſions or any other things they may be in want of."

"*Venice, Aug.* 16. On the 16th of laſt month, a great ſhock of an earthquake was felt here; which, however, did no damage in this city or its neighbourhood: but in the mountains of Friuli, where the ſhocks were repeated, ſome lives were loſt, and conſiderable damage done inſomuch that the Venetian Governors in thoſe parts have preſented to the ſenate memorials in behalf of the unhappy ſufferers." *Lond. gaz.*

BARBARY. [xxxvii. 580.]

"*Tangier, Aug.* 24. A Dutch ſhip, of 18 guns and 25 men, richly laden from the coaſt of Coromandel, was lately taken by two of the Emperor of Morocco's frigates, of 24 guns and 150 men each, which had ſailed a few days before from Larache, and carried into the port of Mogadore.—Two Algerine xebecks ſailed about the beginning of this month from Algiers: they made a deſcent on the iſland of Majorca, and carried off from thence ſeveral perſons whom they found in the fields at night.—The xebecks then proceeded to the coaſt of Valencia, where they took a Neapolitan polacre from Oran, a Genoeſe polacre from Marſeilles, laden with corn, and ſix Spaniſh fatees, with great part of their crews, all which they conducted to Algiers without moleſtation.—The Spaniſh xebecks and gallies employed to ſcour the coaſts, were in the harbours of Malaga and Carthagena at that time."

EAST INDIES. [387.]

"*Bengall, Dec.* 9. 1775. There will be no news from India this year, except the loſs of the iſland of Balambangean [xxxvi. 499. 662.], which the Malays have taken from the Engliſh, and plundered it of property to the value of 200,000l. Sterling, belonging to the company. It was entirely owing to the inſufficiency of the force allowed: and it is a happineſs that the gentlemen eſcaped a maſſacre; for the Malays are of a temper that delights as much in blood as money. The Dutch and Spaniards are both accuſed of favouring this attack; but it is an ungenerous ſtigma; for the Malays, who live by plunder and aſſaſſinations, when they ſaw ſo ſure a prize, and ſo immenſe a treaſure, could not be expected to have refrained from the attempt. This is the event of doing things by halves; and the company merit ſuch a misfortune, when ſo much is put to riſk for the ſake of ſaving a charge of probably only one or two per cent. on the property they had there."

ENGLAND. [392.]

Two orders of council were iſſued

of date Aug. 21. By one of them the bounties to ſeamen are continued from the 31ſt of Auguſt [335.], to the 31ſt of October; and by the other, the prohibition to export, or carry coaſtwiſe, any gunpowder, ſaltpetre, or any arms or ammunition, with certain exceptions [xxxvii. 682.], is continued for three months from the 23d of Auguſt. [335.]

A Dutch merchant man having been taken with an Engliſh Mediterranean paſs, occaſioned the calling in of the old ones, and altering the form of thoſe to be iſſued for the future. —— A royal proclamation for this purpoſe was iſſued, of date Aug. 28. reciting a part of the proclamation of Feb. 22. 1765 [xxvii. 108.]; — declaring, that paſſes of the preſent form ſhall not continue in force longer than till the 31ſt of Auguſt 1777, (except paſſes granted to ſhips gone or going to the Eaſt Indies, or other remote voyages, which paſſes continue in force two years after the ſaid 31ſt of Auguſt 1777); — and commanding all Britiſh ſubjects poſſeſſed of paſſes for ſhips trading to Portugal, the Canaries, Guipea, the Indies, into the Mediterranean, or elſewhere, in the way of the cruiſers of the government of Algiers, (except as before excepted), to return them to the admiralty, to the collectors of the cuſtoms at the out-ports of G. Britain or Ireland, or to the governors of ſome of the Britiſh foreign plantations or dominions, in order to their being cancelled; and that they furniſh themſelves with new paſſes, according to the treaties ſubſiſting between his Majeſty and the governments on the coaſts of Barbary, and the regulations made by K. George I. by order in council, June 14. 1722. The reaſon given for this proclamation is, That many paſſes, either by accident or undue means, have fallen into the hands of foreigners, who, by colour of ſuch paſſes, may carry on their trade.

" *London, Sept.* 24. The aſſembly of Barbadoes having tranſmitted to George Walker, Eſq; agent for that iſland, a ſecond addreſs to the King, the ſame has been laid by Lord George Germaine, Secretary of State for America, before his Majeſty; who has been graciouſly pleaſed to refer it to the Board of Treaſury. —— In this addreſs, the aſſembly ſet forth the difficulty with which their numerous poor white inhabitants ſupport themſelves and families; and withal the great diſtreſs of many of the proprietors of plantations, more eſpecially in thoſe parts of the iſland that have always depended upon the grain of North America for their ſubſiſtence, to keep their ſlaves from periſhing for want of the accuſtomed food: and conclude in the following words: " Your Majeſty's unfortunate ſubjects are ſtill left to the uncertain ſcanty ſupplies that have been for ſome time paſt imported into the iſland; and as the prices of theſe, eſpecially in the eſſential article of food for our ſlaves, ſtill keep riſing upon us; we are alſo left with little or no hope of any more plentiful reſource, but, on the contrary, have every cauſe to fear a moſt intolerable ſcarcity. Under theſe afflicting circumſtances, then, too awful in their nature for us to diſſemble with; for us, indeed, on whom your Majeſty has conferred the honour of that endearing appellation of *good* ſubjects; an honour which, as we have had the happineſs to attain, ſo ſhall it be our higheſt ambition to preſerve; we look up, even upon the ground of this moſt gracious condeſcenſion, with a renewed confidence to your Majeſty, for ſome ſpeedy and effectual interpoſition in our favour; humbly beſeeching your Majeſty, the father of your people, to avert thoſe evils which hang over us; and which, in their leaſt formidable appearance, threaten us with the ruin of our private fortunes; but when reflected upon, through all their horrible and not unnatural conſequences, denounce no leſs than the deſtruction of our colony."

Lt-Gov. Robert Eden, of Maryland [429.], who came over in the Levant tranſport in twenty-ſeven days, arrived at London from Portſmouth Sept. 3. and was introduced to the King on the 6th.

Col. Maclean arrived about the ſame time from Quebec [478.], with diſpatches from Gen. Carleton, and had the honour of a private audience with the King. On the 18th the Canada merchants gave the Colonel an elegant entertainment at the London tavern, as a mark of their regard for the ſhare he had in the gallant defence of Quebec, and the expulſion of the rebels from that province.

" *Whitehaven, Sept.* 12. On Friday morning laſt arrived here the ſhip Grace, Capt. Donaldſon, in twenty-eight days from Virginia, with a great number of paſſengers;

paſſengers, conſiſting of ſome genteel families, tradeſmen, ſervants, and negroes, moſt of whom have been on board Lord Dunmore's fleet ſince the 15th of December, and have ſuffered all the hardſhips which might be expected from a long confinement on board ſhips too much crowded with people, and a great ſcarcity of proviſions." [478.]

"*Portſmouth, Aug.* 27. Yeſterday ſeveral of the ſhips from the Downs paſſed by St Helen's; and this morning the two men of war with about twenty ſail of tranſports, that laid at St Helen's, ſailed, in order to join thoſe waiting at Plymouth, and all proceeded under convoy to America." [335.]

Several American ſhips have been carried into the Britiſh ports.—The priſoners on board the Yanky privateer, one of theſe, petitioned not to be cloſe confined, but be put to ſome labour. Several of them were put on board a veſſel, Aug. 5. to be carried to ſome of the guard-ſhips, to do duty there; and about twenty were ſent to Dover caſtle, of whom, only three were Americans, all New-England men.—The Yanky was condemned at Doctors Commons, Sept. 4. as a legal prize to the captors.

The Mercury, Spencer, an American prize, arrived in the river, Aug. 20. The people were taken out of her, and put on board a man of war.

The underwriters rewarded the crew of the Portland, Bramwell, with 5 l. per cent. on the ſeveral ſubſcriptions for their courage and fidelity in retaking the ſaid veſſel from the Americans, and bringing her ſafe into Lancaſter, the port to which ſhe was bound. All the inſurers of London have agreed to give a like reward to the maſter and crew of any veſſel taken by the Americans, and retaken by them.

According to a letter from Dover, of Aug. 30. the Prince of Wales, a Graveſend ſloop, (hired by ſome gentlemen on a party of pleaſure), in her way to France fell in with the Hancock, an American privateer, with which ſhe had an engagement that laſted ſix glaſſes. Night coming on, they parted, and the ſloop got ſafe into St Omer's, with little damage, except in her rigging.

Vice-Adm. Mann writes thus to Mr Stephens, Secretary to the Admiralty, from on board the Medway, in Gibraltar bay, Sept. 4. "Yeſterday I received notice of an American privateer, which has been cruiſing off Cape St Vincent's, and has taken ſeveral Engliſh veſſels; I have therefore ordered the Captain of the Alarm of 32 guns, and the Levant of 28 guns, to proceed, and cruiſe off Cape St Vincent's and Cape Roxent, in ſearch of the ſaid privateer; and they will ſail on that ſervice as ſoon as the wind ſhifts to the eaſtward."

And Sir John Hart, Britiſh conſul at Liſbon, writes thus to Thomas Farr, Eſq; Mayor of Briſtol, of September 5. "I think it proper to acquaint you, that a North-American privateer ſloop is now cruiſing on the coaſts of this kingdom. She has already taken, on the 1ſt inſtant, at a few leagues N. W. of Cape St Vincent's, the brigantine Mary and James, of London, laſt from Falmouth, with a rich cargo, and ſent away the captain with ſix of his men, who landed at Setuval, and bring this account. They learned farther from the privateer's people, that four other American privateers were now at ſea between the Weſtern Iſlands and Portugal; that ſhe had already made on theſe coaſts five other prizes; and propoſed, with a raſhneſs that will not I truſt go unpuniſhed, to try a cruiſe on the Mediterranean coaſt of Spain."

Capt. Braithwaite, of the Hampden packet-boat, writes thus, dated, Falmouth, Sept 20:—"Sept. 5. I received the mail, and ſailed from Liſbon, with the wind to the northward. I received as paſſengers, Mr Scot, Mr Fiſher, and Mr Smith, and, as diſtreſſed ſubjects, Capt. Thomas Moore, his mate, and five of his people, being the maſter and part of the crew of the Mary and James, of Falmouth, bound from London to Salerno, Naples, and Meſſina, but laſt from Falmouth, having ſailed from thence the 20th of Auguſt, with a cargo worth between 20,000 l. and 30,000 l.; and was taken the 1ſt inſt. on the coaſt of Portugal, 14 leagues N. W. from Cape St Vincent, (in ſight of Mount Chigo), by an American privateer of eight carriage-guns, and a number of ſwivels, commanded by Simon Foreſter, an Iriſhman, well known at Liſbon and Falmouth. The privateer was ſloop-rigged, and called *the Rover*. It being little wind, and rowing with twelve oars, ſhe ſoon came up with Capt. Moor. She had taken before ſix ſail on the coaſt, whoſe people ſhe landed at Faro. The 22d of Auguſt a Guineaman, from Briſtol, John Baker maſter, engaged her; but blew up in the action, and only three men ſaved out of twenty-

twenty-eight. They ſtripped Capt. Moor and his people of every thing, and even threatened their lives, and ſent the prize directly for America. The next day, being about eight leagues from Cape Spichell, they gave Capt. Moor his boat, in which he reached Setuval that night. The captain of the privateer would not tell what place he belonged to, but ſaid there were 150 ſail of them fitted out of different ports of America. The people told Capt. Moor, they belonged to Salem, and that ſeveral more had ſailed from thence for the coaſt of Spain and Portugal."

"*London, Sept.* 10. The courts of Peterſburg, Madrid, Liſbon, and Naples, have ſeverally prohibited all trade with the Americans; and the court of Verſailles intend to do the ſame."

On Tueſday, July 30. the magiſtrates of Weſtminſter, met at their Guild-hall, received the picture of Earl Percy, which they had requeſted of the Duke of Northumberland to place in the council-chamber of their hall, as a teſtimony of their reſpect towards that young nobleman, and as a juſt ſenſe of their approbation of the ſpirit, perſeverance, and reſolution, which he has ſhewn in the ſervice of his king and country in America. On this occaſion the Rev. Mr Bennet, Chaplain to the Commiſſion, ſpoke an oration; with which the magiſtrates were ſo well ſatisfied, that they deſired it might be printed, provided the Duke of Northumberland conſented to it; it was therefore tranſmitted to his Grace at Alnwick-caſtle; and on Saturday Aug. 10. the following anſwer was ſent to the Chairman.

"To Sir J. FIELDING.

Alnwick-caſtle, Aug. 7. 1776.

THE Duke of Northumberland preſents his beſt compliments to Sir John Fielding, and begs leave to return his ſincere thanks to him and the other magiſtrates of Weſtminſter, for the great honour they have done his ſon in placing his picture in their Guildhall, and for the very flattering proofs of their great attention and regard ſhewn both to Lord Percy and himſelf on that occaſion.

The Duke is exceedingly obliged to Sir John, for favouring him with a ſight of the very ingenious and eloquent oration pronounced at that meeting. So public a teſtimony borne to Lord Percy's merit is too flattering for him to wiſh to ſuppreſs it; and the obliging offer of the Magiſtrates to communicate it to the world, the Duke conſiders as a new inſtance of reſpect, which both Lord Percy and himſelf cannot but feel in the ſtrongeſt manner."

The Oration ſpoken at Guildhall, Weſtminſter, by the Rev. Mr Bennet, on Tueſday, July 30. on placing the Picture of Earl Percy in the Council-chamber of that Hall.

GENTLEMEN,

NOtwithſtanding your worthy Chairman has ſo fully expatiated on the cauſe of this chearful and reſpectable meeting, I feel myſelf animated, not leſs from inclination than duty, to offer a few words, with your permiſſion, on the preſent occaſion.

Public virtue, and ſingular acts of greatneſs, have ever kindled in the mind of man an ardent deſire of beholding the perſons, or repreſentations, of thoſe in whom they ſhone. Hence examples of great and generous actions have been continually handed down to poſterity for their imitation, and incitement to glory: — Hence Cæſar — hence Cato live; and their virtues remain unſullied by the grave amidſt the ruſt of time.

Rome had its heroes; — Britain boaſts of hers; and when Percy is no more, that picture ſhall record his deeds.

At a time when the ſupreme legiſlative authority of parliament over the whole Britiſh empire was called in queſtion; — at a time when diſcord, diſobedience, nay rebellion itſelf, prevailed in America; — at a time when diſſipation and every ſpecies of luxury pervaded this great nation, and its direful influence was viſibly increaſing; — Earl Percy, diſdaining every conſideration that was unconnected with the commonweal, boldly ſtood forth a champion for his country, a friend to his king, and an enemy to thoſe who had fallen from their duty.

It was not wealth, Gentlemen, that could urge him to ſo dangerous an undertaking; Fortune had placed him above the purſuit of it: — it could not be ambition; for rank and titles were already his own: — But it was public ſpirit that called him forth; — for he had all to loſe, and nothing to gain; — nothing but the true intereſt of his country to acquire. He gave up his own ſafety, he made a ſacrifice of every thing; — pleaſures, pro-

fit,

fit, and intereſt,—all were ſubſervient to the common good.

Without flattery, Gentlemen, I may aſſert, Rome would have gloried in ſuch a real patriot, Rome would have rejoiced to have ſeen one of their nobility ſo ſtrenuous in their country's cauſe.

But this was not all; and what I have ſaid would bear but little reſemblance to that great man, were I not to take notice of his unbounded humanity, as well as public ſpirit.

His tenderneſs in a time of the greateſt calamity, his readineſs in ſharing whatever his ample fortune afforded him with the common ſoldier, the widow, and the orphan, has raiſed his name almoſt above the reach of praiſe.

Great as his own diſtreſs was, he overlooked it in commiſerating and relieving that of others: Indeed every humane and generous feature of the Noble Duke his father, was clearly ſeen in the actions of the ſon.

But is it to be wondered at, Gentlemen, that humanity, generoſity, and magnificence, ſhould ſhine forth with ſo much luſtre in the Noble Earl, when they are the acknowledged characteriſtics of the Houſe of Northumberland?

"*London, Sept.* 9. A ſoldier lately returned from America, having ſeen in the papers an account of the reſpect ſhewn by the magiſtrates of Weſtminſter to their excellent repreſentative Lord Percy, deſires us to communicate a few out of the many inſtances of his humanity and generoſity.—After the fatal attack at Bunker's-hill, his Lordſhip gave to the widow of every ſoldier of his regiment who fell in that action, an immediate benefaction of ſeven dollars; he paid their paſſage home, and ordered five guineas to be diſtributed to each of them on their landing in Britain. His humanity to the ſick and wounded, (ſending them wine, freſh proviſions, &c.), and his generoſity to their families during their long ſtay at Boſton, have been mentioned. Perhaps the following particulars deſerve notice: He had a large tent provided for every company at his own expence, to accommodate their women; and he makes it a rule to receive no other ſervants into his family but ſoldiers or their wives. Tho' his regiment is diſtinguiſhed for its admirable diſcipline, he never will ſuffer the private men to be ſtruck, or uſed in a manner unbecoming Engliſhmen and ſoldiers; but endeavours to win them to their duty by generous treatment, by rewards, and his own excellent example, ſo that he is perfectly adored among them; requiring no ſervice from the meaneſt centinel, which he is not ready to ſhare with them, whether as to hardſhip, fatigue, or danger. He is equally beloved and reſpected by his officers, among whom he lives with all the equality of a brother, yet always exerting a manly firmneſs in whatever relates to command and duty. His fortune he conſiders only as a bank to aſſiſt merit, that is unprotected and unfriended. And, notwithſtanding the delicate and concealed manner in which this young nobleman diſpenſes his favours, this informant has known no fewer than ſeven inſtances, in which his Lordſhip has purchaſed commiſſions for excellent men and good officers, who muſt have ſeen their juniors riſe over their heads, while they had languiſhed in neglect and obſcurity. One of theſe commiſſions is well known to have coſt him more than 900 l."

"*London, Aug.* 16. The Lords of the Admiralty have ſent notice to the Weſt-India merchants, that they have received advice from Adm. Gayton at Jamaica, of a convoy being appointed to come to England with the July fleet; that the Admiral had purchaſed armed veſſels; that Adm. Young, at the Leeward iſlands, was likewiſe purchaſing armed veſſels; that their Lordſhips have ordered armed veſſels to be purchaſed here, all which are intended to be ſent, as a further reinforcement, to the Weſt-India ſquadrons; that expreſſes are ſent to the Weſt Indies with orders that the late convoys of this year come the whole voyage; and that ſhips of war are ſent from England to cruiſe in the track of the homeward-bound Weſt-India ſhips."

"*Portſmouth, Sept.* 30. This morning, a captain, two lieutenants, and 90 marines, embarked on board the Worceſter, of 64 guns, Capt. Robinſon, who is ordered to take on board a 74 gun ſhip's complement. She is to go on a ſecret expedition; as is likewiſe the Reaſonable, from Plymouth, and two frigates."

On Thurſday, Aug. 8. the felons under ſentence of tranſportation, began to work in the river, at Barking-ſhelf in Eſſex, to clear away a large bank, where many ſhips have been loſt [390.]; and on the 22d of Auguſt a reprieve was ſent from Lord Suffolk's office to Guildford, for Anthony Matthews, who was caſt

for

for death there laſt aſſizes, for a highway robbery: he is to work ten years on the Thames.

"*Lewes, Aug.* 12. Anne Cruttenden, for the wilful murder of her huſband, was burnt, on Thurſday laſt, at Horſham. Her behaviour to the very laſt, was ſuch as ſtrongly indicated inſanity."

On the 16th of September the officers of ſeveral pariſhes of the city of London, delivered in to the Lord Mayor, at Guildhall, a true ſtate of the poor, by affidavit, according to the late act of parliament [334.]; and the reſt of the pariſhes were ordered to give in a ſtate of their poor immediately, in order that they may be laid before the parliament next ſeſſions.

On the 11th of September the court of directors of the Eaſt-India company came to a reſolution to nominate, on the 25th, writers for their preſidencies in India, viz. fourteen for Bengal, eleven for Madraſs, and five for Bombay. Formerly the company generally ſent out between thirty and forty to Bengal alone.

At a quarterly court held on the 25th, it appeared, that from March 1. to Sept. 1. the balance of caſh in favour of the company amounted to 194,374 l. 10s. 8d. beſides goods, inveſtments, bills of exchange, warehouſes, &c. The prime coſt of the goods the company was in poſſeſſion of amounted to 1,300,000 l.

At a court of Aldermen held at Guildhall, a letter from Mr Wooldridge, lately choſen Sheriff of London for the year enſuing, was read before the court; in which that gentleman ſignified his deſire to decline that office on account of ſome *indiſpenſable neceſſity*. It is imagined the unhappy diſpute with America has occaſioned that neceſſity.

Lord North taking an airing in Buſhy park, Sept. 23. had a fall from his horſe, and broke his arm; but it was immediately ſet, and his Lordſhip is in a fair way of recovery.

On Wedneſday, Sept. 4. ſome experiments were tried upon Wimbledon-common before the Lord Mayor of London, the gentlemen of the corporation, and the committee of city-lands, upon a method of ſecuring buildings againſt fire. His Lordſhip and the other gentlemen were firſt carried round the houſe to ſee the marks of twenty-five fires which had upon former days been lighted in different parts of the houſe. After this a number of ſevere trials, each ſufficient to have ſet any common houſe on fire, were made upon the floors, ſtairs, wainſcot, &c. in different parts. In one of theſe fires, which was made upon the bare boards of the floor, a ſmith forged a horſe-ſhoe and nails, which were preſented to the Lord Mayor. The experiments concluded by lighting a room filled with faggots, pitch, and tar, and other combuſtibles. The fury of the fire ariſing from this magazine of combuſtibles was immenſe, and the volumes of fire and ſmoke that ſtreamed out of the windows and chimney, were beyond deſcription; notwithſtanding which the fire did not communicate to any other apartment. The Lord Mayor and his company were in the room immediately over it during the violence of the fire below. After the experiments were over, the Lord Mayor laid the foundation-ſtone of a pillar with the following inſcription upon it: *The Right Hon. John Sawbridge, Eſq; Lord Mayor of London, laid the foundation-ſtone of this pillar, 110 years after the Fire of London, on the anniverſary of that dreadful event, in memory of an invention for ſecuring buildings againſt fire.* [xxiii. 303.]

The Duke of Hamilton, now in the twenty-firſt year of his age, and lately returned from his travels, was introduced to the King on the 18th of September.

The Count Lauraguais arrived at London Aug. 10. and brought draughts on an eminent banker in that city to the amount of 600,000 livres (25,000 guineas): A ſum ſubſcribed by the French Princes of the Blood, and the principal Nobility, for purchaſing twenty of the principal race-horſes in England.

On Monday Sept. 2. as two gentlemen of Bridlington, in Yorkſhire, were going out a-ſhooting, they heard a great noiſe in the air; and on looking up, ſaw a bird of prodigious magnitude, hovering, like a hawk juſt going to ſeize its prey. On viewing it through a glaſs, it was diſcovered to be an eagle. The gentlemen thinking their fowling-pieces too ſmall, went home for two larger, the one ſix feet three inches, and the other ſix feet one inch. The bird was found in the ſame poſition on their return, and they immediately loaded their pieces with ball, and fired. One of the balls penetrated its breaſt, and brought it to the ground. Previous to this, its height in the air was aſcertained by a quadrant, to be 119 yards. One of its talons was

four

four inches three quarters long, its leg ſix inches and a half in circumference, and the bird's weight 6 ſt. 9 lb.

In the beginning of July, a calf belonging to a gentleman at Hawkſhead, near Whitehaven, was heard to make an uncommon noiſe by the ſide of the river where it had been drinking. On going up to it, there was a large pike ſeen hanging to its noſtrils, which, it is ſuppoſed, had ſeized the calf while it was drinking, and which the calf had dragged about fifty yards from the river. One of the people diſengaged them, by ſtriking the pike with a ſtone, which killed it. There were found in the belly of this voracious fiſh, a large Norway rat, and a perch entire, beſides parts of ſeveral other fiſhes. — The pike weighed forty-five pounds.

Dr Fothergill's muſeum has lately been enriched with the frog-fiſh from Surinam, in South America; a beautiful animal, which is ſpawned a fiſh, and makes a gradual progreſs towards a frog. This ſingular animal is not to be met with in the Britiſh muſeum, or, excepting the above, in any other Engliſh collection.

"*Leeds, Aug.* 6. There is now growing, in the garden of Meſſ. Perfect in Pontefract, a cucumber, called the *ſnake-cucumber*, (the ſeed of which was ſent in a letter from abroad), which at firſt ſight ſtrikes terror into the beholder, being full of fruit: it hath the appearance of ſeveral ſnakes twiſted in various ſerpentine figures among the plants; ſeveral of which meaſure upwards of three feet; and one in particular four feet four inches, with a circumference proportionable."

In a cloſe of barley belonging to Mr Bellaers of Uffington, near Stamford, a ſingle barley-corn, this year, produced no leſs than 147 ears, and the number of grains amounted on an average to 30 in each ear, which made 4410 barley-corns; and Capt. Robert Follet, of Sidmouth, in Devon, has this year gathered 140 ears of barley, each ear upon an average containing 25 grains, in all 3500 grains, the product of one ſingle grain, ſet upon an old cucumber-bed.

IRELAND. [393.]

At the end of the laſt war the debt of Ireland amounted but to 150,000 l.; but in the laſt ten years of peace it aroſe to 800,000 l.

"*London, June* 28. Since the diſſolution of the Iriſh parliament [218.], the miniſtry have given, in new penſions [xxxiv. 3. 691.] on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, upwards of 10,000 l. per ann."

Before the late creations [396.], the ſtate of the Peerage of Ireland, as it ſtood in the reigns of George II. and III. was as follows:

In the reign of George II. Earls 38, Viſcounts 36, and Barons 18,	92
In the reign of George III. Duke 1, Earls 58, Viſcounts 44, Barons 37, - -	140
Increaſed in the preſent reign	48

Laſt ſummer a corps of Roman-Catholics, under the title of *the Limeric volunteers*, conſiſting of 500 men, was raiſed in that county in ſix weeks.

"*London, Sept.* 19. They are now ſalting mutton at Corke, for the American demand. Great contracts are made for beef, pork, and mutton; mutton for the firſt time."

"*Dublin, Sept.* 14. A few days ſince, as two gentlemen, who live on Mill-town road, were returning home, they were accoſted by a genteel man, gravely dreſſed, reſembling a clergyman, who begged they would ſtep with him into an adjacent public houſe, as he had ſomething of moment to communicate. This being complied with, he aſked one of the gentlemen, whether he was ever poſſeſſed of a gold watch; and being anſwered in the affirmative, he then inquired, whether he could recollect the maker and number. The gentleman replied, that a ſpace of upwards of twenty two years had intervened ſince he was robbed of his watch, and ſome caſh, by five men; and could not poſſibly know it again: but the other ſaying, he remembered its conſtruction, the ſtranger produced the watch, which proved to be the ſame the gentleman had been robbed of, and alſo the 25 guineas, the ſum taken from him. The gentleman then aſked him, how he came by theſe articles, as they were confident he acted only in an official capacity. He deſired to be excuſed giving a direct anſwer; but added, that three of the men who robbed him were now in opulent circumſtances, and the other two had died ſince. Happy are they (ſaid he) who, having the misfortune in their younger days to deſpoil their neighbour unjuſtly of his property, make ample reſtitution in their ri-

per years; this ſhews, their principles are not entirely vitiated, and their repentance ſincere: but thrice happy they who have no need of this repentance."

SCOTLAND. [453.]

A cauſe which had been ſome time in agitation before the court of ſeſſion, was determined in June laſt. —— The ground of the action was a note inſerted in the Edinburgh Magazine and Review for April 1774, viz. "An eſſay from Bathgate, ſigned J—D—NE, againſt a ball lately held at Whitburn, is received; but is totally void of merit. We are ſorry that any correſpondent ſhould tranſmit us a paper for the public, which exhibits alternate ſtrokes of ſuperſtition and blaſphemy. The author, at the ſame time, poſſeſſes not any talent for compoſition. He writes with an utter contempt of all the rules of grammar. It gives us real pain, from the letter which accompanied this reprehenſible and unworthy eſſay, to learn, that it is the production of a ſchoolmaſter, and that it is approved of by a popular clergyman. At any rate, it would be highly improper for us to publiſh a paper, of which the obvious tendency is, to foment diſſenſion among neighbours, and to wound the characters of the reſpectable perſons of both ſexes who were preſent at the ball which has given ſo much offence to this correſpondent."

A few days after this note made its appearance, one of the publiſhers received a letter from Mr Weddersſton, miniſter at Bathgate, intimating, That he imagined himſelf the popular miniſter mentioned in that paragraph; and that Mr Walter Jardine, ſchoolmaſter at Bathgate, took himſelf to be the perſon pointed at as author of the eſſay. This letter was immediately anſwered, purporting, That the conductors of the Review knew nothing either of him or Mr Jardine; that the article did not apply, and could not, without violence, be extended to him; that they were ſorry for what had happened; and that if he, and Mr Jardine would write a letter, diſclaiming having ſent ſuch a paper, it ſhould appear in the next number, with a proper acknowledgement from the Reviewers. This letter, it would appear, ſatisfied Mr Weddersſton, as no farther notice was taken of it by him: but Mr Jardine, not chuſing to deſiſt from the proſecution which he had formerly meditated, brought an action of defamation and damages againſt thoſe gentlemen.

After various procedure before Lord Kennet, as Ordinary to the cauſe, the queſtion at laſt came to be tried before the whole Lords, June 20. upon informations and additional informations for both parties. All the judges ſeemed to be clear, as jurymen, that Mr Jardine, the proſecutor, was as plainly pointed out, in the remark, or animadverſion, as if he had been named at full length: and the fact being thus underſtood, the application of the law, to a caſe attended with ſuch circumſtances as that in queſtion, came to be conſidered with moſt ſerious attention by the court; as, on the one hand, all due regard was to be had to the liberty of the preſs; and, on the other hand, unmerited abuſe of private character was to be reſtrained.

Such of the judges as were for acquitting the publiſhers, inſiſted, That as Mr Jardine was altogether unknown to the publiſhers, they could have no *animus injuriandi* towards him; and that upon his complaining to them, that he was injured by their ſevere reflections being applied to him, they offered to make reparation, by publiſhing, in the next number of their Magazine, that he was not the perſon animadverted upon; nay, that they ſhould inſert a letter in his vindication, in any terms he thought proper: That this was ſufficient redreſs for an unintentional wrong, and ought to have been accepted by the purſuer: That it could not be believed, that the defenders would be ſo very malicious and wicked, as to publiſh the animadverſion, without having actually before them the eſſay, of which they had expreſſed their diſapprobation in ſuch ſtrong terms; and that although it would have been more prudent and cautious to have preſerved the eſſay, yet, as it had unluckily been deſtroyed, its exiſtence might have been proved by the oaths of ſome of the defenders, which was the beſt evidence which could now be had; and that, in ſhort, as an offence had here happened without deſign, it would be hard to find the defenders liable in damages, after the offer which they had made.

Such of the judges as were for giving judgement againſt the publiſhers, inſiſted, That there was here as cruel an abuſe againſt an individual as could well be ſuppoſed: A preacher of the goſpel was accuſed of writing a mixture of ſuperſtition

perſtition and blaſphemy; a ſchoolmaſter was accuſed of ignorance of grammar; and this complicated abuſe unqueſtionably fell upon Mr Jardine: That an *animus injuriandi* could be judged of, in a court of law, only from the fact: That Reviewers, who aſſumed to themſelves a judicial power over authors, ſhould act like judges, with decency and candour; though their criticiſing like paſſionate adverſaries was not actionable; yet that, ſurely, if they injurioufly and falſely attack an individual, they muſt be liable in damages: That there was a great difference between animadverting upon a publication which had gone forth into the world, and could anſwer for itſelf, and animadverting upon a performance which they ſuppreſſed: That if publiſhers of a Magazine, or ſuch other periodical work, were ſimply to mention, that an eſſay was rejected, or were only to ſay a few harmleſs words concerning it, they might deſtroy it; but if they were to charge its author with ſuperſtition and blaſphemy, they ought to preſerve the eſſay for their own vindication: That, in this caſe, it was incumbent upon the publiſhers to prove, otherwiſe than by their own oaths, the exiſtence of ſuch an eſſay as had been aſcribed, by the words of their animadverſion, to Mr Jardine: That this was truly their defence; and that, as they had failed to prove their defence, they ought to be condemned; for it would be of moſt dangerous tendency, if publiſhers ſhould tell the world, that a particular perſon had written ſuperſtition and blaſphemy, and, when called upon to juſtify their aſſertion, ſhould eſcape with impunity, upon ſaying, that they had burnt the writing: That the offer of redreſs was not ſufficient, becauſe many people might read the accuſation who would never ſee the denial: But, beſides, a man is intitled to judge for himſelf, whether he will accept of a voluntary offer of reparation in another mode, or inſiſt for redreſs by the decree of a court of law.

The court found the paragraph in queſtion *injurious to Mr Jardine*, and the defenders liable in damages and expences; which their Lordſhips, June 22. modified to the ſum of *Fifty Guineas*, with *the expence of extract*. —— Seven Lords were for Mr Jardine, ſix for the publiſhers of the Magazine and Review.

On the 8th of Auguſt the court determined the affair of the Rev. Mr Thomſon of Dunfermline [108. 276.]; finding him liable in 5 l. damages to Mr Scotland junior, 25 l. to Mr Scotland ſenior, and fifty guineas of expences. The Lords ſeverely condemned Mr Thomſon's conduct, and thought his preſbytery blameable for not cenſuring him.

At the circuit-court at Perth in May, Alexander Macewan dyer in that borough, and Iſabel Butcher, his wife, were indicted for receipting ſtolen goods, knowing them to be ſtolen. A petition was given in for the priſoners, ſetting forth, That they had been incarcerated in Perth priſon, in virtue of a warrant of the magiſtrates, upon an information from the procurator-fiſcal; that they obtained from the magiſtrates letters of intimation, which were execute againſt the procurator-fiſcal, in terms of the act 1701; that within a few days of the lapſe of the ſixty days within which by that act a diet for trial ſhould be fixed, they had been ſerved with an indictment; but that they were not brought to trial in due time, that act appointing the trial to be brought to a concluſion within forty days if before the juſticiary, and within thirty days if before any other judge; and that both the ſixty and the forty days had elapſed on the 12th of May, whereas the then circuit-court at Perth did not ſit down till the 25th of that month; that they then having applied to be ſet at liberty, the magiſtrates of Perth refuſed their petition, in reſpect of the indictment proceeding from the juſticiary-court: they therefore contended, that they could not now be brought to trial, and that they fell to be ſet at liberty. The advocate-depute gave in anſwers to the petition. The Lord Juſtice-Clerk, the judge, referred the queſtion to the juſticiary. Counſel were heard upon it before that high court June 24. and informations were appointed to be given in; and the cauſe has been at different times adjourned, but no determination of the queſtion.

Many robberies having been committed on the highways in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, by perſons unknown, armed with piſtols, peace-officers were ſtationed at each of the toll-bars in the neighbourhood of the city, and at the cuſtom-gatherer's lodge at the Watergate; to whom perſons who ſhould be robbed, were requeſted to give immediate notice, and who were directed to attend the perſon robbed, and give every

assistance in their power for apprehending the robber, without any expence: and of this the sheriff gave public notice in the papers of Sept. 4.

The bank of Scotland receive the light gold coin of this kingdom, at the rate of 3 l. 16 s. per. ounce, from twelve to one o'clock, on all lawful days, except Saturday; which is not full two shillings less than what the coin passes at. [xxxiv. 484.]

"*Newcastle, Sept.* 28. So great has been the improvement of lands in Scotland, that a farm which was let at 14 l. a-year, or 1 l. a-mile, being fourteen miles long, in the county of Dumfries, was let in 1776, at 672 l. a-year, on a twenty-one years lease; which great change has been effected by the introduction of lime.—There is an estate in Scotland bordering on the western ocean, which, 200 years ago, let at 30 l. a-year; 100 years ago it let at 46 l. and forty years ago at 72 l.; it was let in 1771 at 850 l.; and in 1773 half the people upon it emigrated. Such was the effect of so enormous a rise of rent."

The woollen manufactory formerly mentioned [xxxvii. 54.] has been established at Inverary some months ago, under the patronage of the Duke of Argyle, and several gentlemen of the county. The Duke has not only subscribed very liberally, but has also built all the necessary houses for carrying on the different branches of the manufacture, and has made a present to the company of the utensils and implements proper for that purpose. If this patriotic undertaking succeeds, which there is little doubt of, it will be of great advantage, by affording a ready market for the wool of the country, of which there is now a greater quantity than formerly, the Highland gentlemen having found it beneficial to convert great part of their estates into sheep-farms."

A number of gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Forres have subscribed a considerable sum for establishing in that borough a manufactory of doulas and canvas, to be conducted by a gentleman from Yarmouth.

About the middle of August the schooner Betsey, of Massachuset's-bay, was brought into Greenock. She was taken by the Otter sloop of war, and sent home by Lord Dunmore to be condemned. This is the first American prize brought into Scotland.

"The great Mr Hume [455.]—(says a letter, dated, Edinburgh, Aug. 30. in the London Chronicle), was buried here [in the Calton burying-ground] yesterday. He had been ailing a long while, but never complained, nor was confined to his bed till a day or two before his death. He was sensible to the last, and has left an amiable character behind him for goodness and generosity. His brother is appointed heir by testament, but he has left some small legacies to several of his friends: To a servant 20 l. per ann. to Dr Smith 200 l. to Dr Ferguson 100 or 200 l.; and 100 l. to erect a monument to his memory, with an express prohibition to put any thing on it but the day of his birth and the day of his death."

Among other articles left by the celebrated Mr Hume to his friends, is the following whimsical one: He bequeathed fifteen dozen of port wine to Mr John Home, Author of Douglas, and other tragedies, upon condition of his drinking one bottle of port at what he calls a down-sitting, and signing a receipt *John Hume*. This piece of wit, if it deserves the name, proceeded from the known aversion of Mr Home to *port wine*, and his having had frequent disputes with Mr Hume about the manner of spelling his name. It is remarkable that Mr Home, from a sincere anxiety for his friend, attended him through the whole course of his illness, and travelled with him for the benefit of his health to various parts of the kingdom, during the last summer. *Lond. Chron.*

"*Edinburgh, Sept.* 4. The late Mr Hume has left memoirs of his life and writings, with several other pieces, to Mr Strahan, of London, printer, to be published."

"*Edinburgh, May* 1. The pension of 400 l. a-year given to the late Dr Campbell [xxxvii. 695.], is, we hear, now given to two persons. Dr Adam Ferguson, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the university of Edinburgh [207.], gets 200 l. a-year of it."

A letter from Lady Glenorchy was read in the presbytery of Edinburgh, May 17. informing them, that her Ladyship had fixed upon Mr Robert Balfour, minister of Leeropt, to be minister of the chapel which she has erected in Edinburgh [xxxiv. 580.], and was opened in 1774 [xxxvi. 254.], and desiring the presbytery to interpose their authority for his settlement. This letter occasioned

occaſioned ſome converſations, which turned chiefly on the propriety of the preſbytery's interfering in the ſettlement of a miniſter to a chapel, which neither was of the eſtabliſhment, nor a chapel of eaſe to any church which belonged to it. Beſides, it was doubted, how the preſbytery could give their ſanction to a ſettlement, in which they were left in the dark, as well with regard to the ſufficiency of the proviſion to be made for the incumbent, as to the diſpoſal of the money collected at the chapel-doors, the diſpoſal of which of right belonged to them, as by law guardians for the poor. At laſt it was agreed to write a letter to the lady, expreſſing their willingneſs to do every thing in their power to further her good intentions, and that three of their members ſhould be appointed to converſe with her Ladyſhip on the ſubject of the poor's money; for though it was thrown out, that it was the duty of the preſbytery to ſee, that the incumbent was ſufficiently provided, no doubt was ever entertained of the lady's making a ſufficient proviſion for him. —— Another letter from her Ladyſhip was read in preſbytery June 26. in which ſhe again mentions her intention that Mr Balfour ſhould be miniſter of her chapel; adding, that Mr Balfour deſired, that the preſbytery would appoint one of their number to introduce him to the chapel, by preaching on the occaſion; that ſhe concurred with Mr Balfour's deſire, in order to ſatisfy the preſbytery, that nothing was further from her thoughts, than to promote any intereſt in oppoſition to the church of Scotland; and to convince them of her ſincere wiſh, that the miniſter of the chapel, though not on the eſtabliſhment, ſhould hold communion with the miniſters thereof, as ſervants of the ſame Lord and Maſter. The preſbytery having taken the matter into conſideration, it was moved, that, in caſe Mr Balfour's relation to the pariſh of Leeropt ſhall be looſed, the preſbytery, upon the report thereof being made to them, ſhould appoint Dr Webſter to introduce him to be miniſter of the chapel. This motion being oppoſed, a queſtion was ſtated, *Appoint*, or *Not?* which, having carried in the affirmative by a very great majority, the preſbytery reſolved accordingly. From this reſolution three members diſſented.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 3. At Woodhouſelee, near Edinburgh, William Herries, Eſq; of London, to Miſs Iſabella Kerr.

9. At London, George Maxwell, Eſq; to Miſs Lucy Gage, daughter of Sir Thomas Gage, Bt.

16. At Dun, Andrew Wauchope, Eſq; younger of Niddry, to Miſs Alice Baird, fourth daughter of the deceaſed William Baird of Newbyth, Eſq;

26. At London, William Eden, Eſq; principal ſecretary to the Earl of Suffolk, to Miſs Eleanor Elliot, youngeſt daughter of Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bt.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 6. At London, the lady of the Marquis of Carmarthen, of a daughter, baptized by the name of *Mary Henrietta Juliet.*

10. At Cockpen, Mrs Cockburn of Cockpen, of a ſon.

21. Mrs Pearſon of Kippenroſs, of a ſon.

28. At Rutland houſe, Knightſbridge, the lady of the Marquis of Granby, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

In the Eaſt Indies, Lady Ann Monſon, wife of the Hon. George Monſon, one of the ſupreme council of Bengal, and ſiſter of the Earl of Darlington.

Thomas Hill, Eſq; member for Leominſter.

M. Lancelot Chambellan, in Lorrain, in his 109th year; who walked, a few days before his death, upwards of ten miles.

Mary Watkyns, a widow woman, in the 102d year of her age; who, by pleading poverty, was ſupported by the bounty of two ladies. A few hours before her death, ſhe confeſſed having a 100 l. bank-note, and 20 guineas in caſh, which ſhe left to her two benefactors.

At Montagris in France, Jean Henri Bourgeois, who had ſerved in the armies of Louis XIV. and his ſucceſſor, and who, in his 102d year, preſumed to approach the palace-royal of Fountainbleau; where he was moſt cordially received by the preſent King of France, as well as by the Queen and the whole royal family.

Sept. 1. At Libberton, in the preſbytery of Biggar, Mr John Noble of White Caſtle, miniſter of the pariſh of Libberton.

4. At Stockholm, Mr de Vilme, his Britannic Majeſty's envoy extraordinary at the court of Sweden.

5. At Mrs Lara's Bevis Mark's, Sarah Mendes Furtado, a maiden lady, aged 109.

5. At his brother's houſe in Burford, William Knollis, Earl of Banbury, Viſcount Wallingford, &c. and a Lieutenant Colonel in the army.

7. In Sweden, Eric Guſtavus Queckfeld, Knight of the Sword, and a Lieutenant-General, aged 88. He was the laſt ſurviving officer who was with King Charles XII. at Bender.

9. At his houſe of Logiealmond, John Drummond of Logiealmond, Eſq;

10. At Edinburgh, Mrs Eliſabeth Coſnan, relict of Alexander Cameron of Kinnaird, Eſq;

14. At Edinburgh, Mr Archibald Law, third ſon of William Law of Elvingſton, Eſq; Advocate

16. At his ſeat near Guildford, Jeremiah Dyſon, Eſq; P. C. cofferer of his Majeſty's houſehold, and member for Horſham.

17. At Achernick, Duncan Grant of Achernick, Eſq;

18. At Tullideph-hall, Mrs Tullideph, widow of Walter Tullideph, Eſq;

18. At New Tarbet houſe, Mrs Jane Mackenzie, wife of Dr Alexander Mackenzie phyſician in Roſs, and daughter of the Hon. Col. Alexander Mackenzie, late of Conanſby.

20. At his houſe of Kaims, Ronald Campbell of Balerno, Eſq;

22. At Dublin, Mr Lewis Chambaud, author of many ingenious productions, and a teacher of the French language.

22. At Downe, Mr James Moir writer there.

23. At Lochlane, Dame Anne Gordon, relict of Sir Henry Stirling of Ardoch, Bt.

23. At Paiſley, Mr Hugh Ker, ſheriff-ſubſtitute of Renfrewſhire.

25. At London, Charles Lord Cadogan, aged 92. His Lordſhip was colonel of the 2d troop of horſe-guards, governor of Graveſend and Tilbury forts, a general of his Majeſty's forces, truſtee of the Britiſh Muſeum, and F. R. S. His title and eſtates devolve to his only ſon Charles Sloane Cadogan, member for Cambridge.

25. At Dalguiſe, Perthſhire, in the 87th year of hisage, John Stewart of Dalguiſe, Eſq;

26. At London, Mrs Ferguſon, widow of William Ferguſon, Eſq; of Dunholm, Ayrſhire.

26. At Edinburgh, aged 96, Mrs Iſabel Seton, daughter of the deceaſed Sir Alexander Seton of Pitmedden, Bt, one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice.

26. At his ſeat at Melbury in Dorſet, Stephen Fox Earl of Ilcheſter, &c. P. C. joint comptroller of army-accompts. His Lordſhip has left iſſue, three ſons and four daughters.

29. At Edinburgh, Lady Whitefoord, widow of General Sir John Whitefoord, of Whitefoord, Bt.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

Sept. 10. to grant the dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain to Robert Eden, Eſq; Lieutenant-General and Chief Governor of the province of Maryland in North America, and to his heirs-male.

—21. to appoint the Rt Hon. Hans Stanley to be Cofferer of his Majeſty's Houſehold, in the room of the Rt Hon. Jeremiah Dyſon, deceaſed.

—21. to preſent the Rev. John Macrae, Miniſter of the Goſpel, to the church and pariſh of Applecroſs, in the preſbytery of Gairloch and county of Roſs, vacant by the tranſlation of the Rev. Alexander Stronach, late Miniſter there, to the church and pariſh of Lochbroom.

—28. to appoint Edward Bayntun, Eſq; now his Majeſty's Conſul-General at Tripoli, to be Agent and Conſul-General at Algier.

—28. to appoint William Mathew Burt, Eſq; to be Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the Leeward Charibbee iſlands in America, in the room of Sir Ralph Payne, K. B.

—28. to appoint John Clarke, Eſq; to be Captain-General and Governor of the province of Senegambia in Africa, in the room of Charles O'Hara, Eſq;

The Rt Hon. Henry Flood, Eſq; was ſworn of the Privy Council, Sept. 20. and took his place at the board.

"*Dublin Caſtle, Sept.* 30. This day the Lord Lieutenant was pleaſed to confer the honour of Knighthood on Patrick King, Eſq; high ſheriff of the county of Dublin.

War-office, Aug. 20. 1776, *continued.*

70th reg. of foot: Enſ. Richard Pearce to be Adjutant, vice Robert Irving.

Ditto: Enſ. Robert Mackay to be Lieutenant, vice William Caulfield.

Ditto: Richard Brackenbury, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Robert Mackay.

Enſ. John Cottey, of Captain Coote's Independent Company of Invalids, to be Enſign in Captain Thomas Smith's Independent Company of Invalids doing duty at Guernſey, vice Richard Cornnell.

John Roberts, late Adjutant to the 29th regiment, to be Enſign in Captain George Coote's Independent Company of Invalids doing duty at Landguard Fort, vice John Cottey.

Maj. Thomas Carleton, of the 20th regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the army.

Lieut. Francis Le Maitre, of the 7th regiment of foot, to be Captain in the army.

War-office, Sept. 10.

10th reg. of Dragoons: Francis Gregory Gent. is appointed to be Cornet, vice William Sotheby.

15th reg. of dragoons: Lieut. George Churchill to be Captain, vice William Child; Corn. Jonathan Thomas to be Lieutenant, vice

vice George Churchill; and Thomas Boothby Parkyns, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Jonathan Thomas.

37th reg. of foot: Matthew Marſhall, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Eyre Coote.

51ſt reg.: Robert Hamilton, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Robert Pringle.

56th reg.: Charles Roberts, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Thomas Nixon.

Royal Americans, 2d batt.: Enſ. Charles Southby to be Lieutenant, vice Angus Macdonald; and John Sharpe, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Charles Southby.

A corps of infantry:—Capt. William Dalrymple, late of the 20th reg. to be Captain Commandant;—Richard Harte, Gent. George Glendowe, Gent. Enſ. Henry Monck, of the 20th reg. and Edward Dodwell, Gent. to be Captains; — William Cauſabon Harriſon, Gent. Samuel Dalrymple, Gent. Philip Godfrey, Gent. Amos Norcot, Gent. Edmond Harte, Gent. Richard Johnſon, Gent. Henry Caſhall, Gent. Daniel Leo, Gent. John Tuthill Richard, Gent. and Serj. William Harper, of the 14th dragoons, to be Lieutenants;—Chriſtopher Dowlin Gent. Serj. Andrew Stewart, of the 20th reg. John Mackay, Gent. Robert Harriſon, Gent. and Serj. William Sheldon, of the 14th dragoons, to be Enſigns;—John Aitkinſon (Clerk) to be Chaplain; Serj Andrew Stewart, of the 20th reg to be adjutant; Philip Godfrey, Gent. to be Quartermaſter; and Surgeon William Lees to be Surgeon.

Commiſſions ſigned by his Majeſty for the army in Ireland. [400.]

Twelve dated June 7. 1776, viz.

Invalids: Capt. Edward O'Bryen, of the late 90th regiment of foot, to be Captain, vice Hugh Powell, removed; Enſ. Nathaniel Cook, of the late 95th, foot, to be Enſign; and Enſ Anthony Waters, of the late 108th, foot, to be Enſign.

14th reg. of dragoons: Mr James Wilſon to be Adjutant, vice Thomas Paterſon, reſigned.

3d foot: the Rev. Humphry Jones to be Chaplain, vice Andrew Tucker, reſigned.

30th foot: Enſ. Robert Harvey Mallory to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Cameron, promoted; Capt. Chriſtopher Maxwell to be Major, vice Peter Dumas, who retires; Lieut. James Lee to be Captain, vice Maxwell; and Enſ. Charles Cracroft to be Lieutenant, vice Lee.

36th foot: Mr Robert Slater to be Enſign, vice Thomas Moncrieff, removed; and Mr Thomas Saunders to be Enſign, vice Hampſon Beckford Palmer, removed.

68th foot: George Forbes, Eſq; (commonly called Lord Forbes) to be Enſign, vice James Bigſby, who retires.

Fourteen dated July 10. viz.

68th foot: Lieut. William Thompſon to be Adjutant, vice Adj. Eſte promoted.

1ſt horſe: The Rev. Thomas L'Eſtrange to be Chaplain, vice Walter Thomas, who reties.

3d foot: Enſ. John Otway Wynyard to be Lieutenant, vice George Browne, removed; and Mr John Hamilton to be Enſign, vice George Billinghurſt; by purchaſe.

19th foot: Enſ Richard Gem to be Lieutenant, vice Æneas M'Intoſh, promoted; Mr George Taggart to be Enſign, vice Gem; and Mr William M'Larin to be Quartermaſter, vice Robert Menzies, preferred.

66th foot: Enſ. Alexander Leith to be Lieutenant, vice Henry Mercier, deceaſed; and Mr Chriſtopher Wilſon to be Enſign, vice Leith.

68th foot: Enſ. Malby Brabazon to be Lieutenant, vice Henry Bowyer, promoted; Mr Alexander Montgomery to be Enſign, vice Brabazon; Lieut. Ronald M'Kenzie to be Captian, vice Robert Timperley, who retires; Enſ. James Hackman to be Lieutenant, vice M'Kenzie; and Mr Gilbert Shuckburgh Stewart to be Enſign, vice Hackman.

Ten dated July 15. viz.

12th reg. of dragoons: Capt. Philip Walſh to be Major, vice Joſeph Walker; Hon. Arthur Cole to be Captain, vice Walſh; Corn. George William Molyneux to be Lieutenant, vice Cole; and Mr Guy Percival to be Cornet, vice Molyneux.

13th dragoons: Maj. James Stewart, of the 1ſt horſe, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice James Blaquiere, who retires.

1ſt horſe: Capt. Nicholas Loftus to be Major, vice Stewart, promoted; Capt.-Lieut. Alexander Leckey to be Captain, vice Loftus; Lieut. John Cummin to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Leckey; and Corn. Henry Briſcoe to be Lieutenant, vice Cummin.

18th reg. of light dragoons: Adj. Michael Shandley to be Cornet, vice John Swords, deceaſed.

Two dated July 18. viz.

Invalids: Capt. Charles Ruxton, from half-pay, to be Captain, vice Chriſtopher Hewetſon, deceaſed; and Mr George Hart to be Enſign.

Three dated Aug. 9. viz.

Royal Iriſh reg. of artillery: Firſt Lieut. Andrew Buchanan to be Captain, vice William Gray, who retires; Sec. Lieut. Matthew Young to be Firſt-Lieutenant, vice Buchanan; and Mr Thomas Atkinſon to be Second-Lieutenant, vice Young.

From other papers, &c.

Dr James Gregory, Profeſſor of the Inſtitutes of Phyſic in the univerſity of Edinburgh. Elected by the town-council of the city unanimouſly, June 19. — This gentleman's father, who was likewiſe one of the profeſſors of medicine in the univerſity, died Feb. 10.

1773;

1773; and in a few months after, Dr Alexander-Monro Drummond, who was then in foreign parts, was, by the unanimous recommendation of the Medical profeſſors, choſen to ſucceed him. As Dr Drummond's return was ſtill expected, the claſs was taught one ſeſſion by Dr Francis Home, and two by Dr Andrew Duncan [494]: but as he ſtill continued in foreign parts, and had never intimated his acceptance of the office, the town council declared it vacant June 12.

Lord Gardenſton is appointed one of the Truſtees for the improvement of Fiſheries, Manufactures, &c. in Scotland, in the room of Baron Mure, deceaſed.

The Magiſtrates and Town-council of Edinburgh.

1 ALEXANDER KINCAID, Eſq; Lord Provoſt
2 WALTER HAMILTON, merchant, } Bailies
3 JAMES STIRLING, banker, } Bailies
4 WILLIAM THOMSON, merchant, } Bailies
5 ARCHIBALD MACDOWAL, mer. } Bailies
6 CHARLES INNES, merchant, Dean of Guild
7 JOHN MOSMAN, merchant, Treaſurer
8 James Stodart, merchant, Old Provoſt
9 John Walker, merchant, } Old Bailies
10 John Grieve, merchant, } Old Bailies
11 John Wordie, banker, } Old Bailies
12 Alexander Eſplin, merchant, } Old Bailies
13 John Kidd, merchant, Old Dean of Guild
14 Gilbert Meaſon, merchant, Old Treaſurer, and College-Treaſurer
15 James Hotchkis, brewer, } Merchant Counſellors
16 Alexander Maxwell, merch. } Merchant Counſellors
17 William Galloway, merch. } Merchant Counſellors
18 Orlando Hart, ſhoemaker, } Trades Counſellors
19 Benjamin Yule, baker, } Trades Counſellors
20 Norman Macpherſon, watchmaker, } Ordinary Council-Deacons
21 Thomas Sommers, glaſier, } Ordinary Council-Deacons
22 Angus Macpherſon, tailor, } Ordinary Council-Deacons
23 William Crawford, baker, } Ordinary Council-Deacons
24 James Clark, ſhoemaker, } Ordinary Council-Deacons
25 Thomas Miller, waulker, } Ordinary Council-Deacons
26 FRANCIS BRODIE, wright, *Convener*, } Extraordinary Council-Deacons
27 Alexander Hamilton, ſurgeon, } Extraordinary Council-Deacons
28 Adam Davie, goldſmith, } Extraordinary Council-Deacons
29 Alexander Ritchie, ſkinner, } Extraordinary Council-Deacons
30 James Millar, furrier, } Extraordinary Council-Deacons
31 Alexander Wilſon, fleſher, } Extraordinary Council-Deacons
32 William Thom, weaver, } Extraordinary Council-Deacons
33 Robert Wight, dyer, } Extraordinary Council-Deacons

John Grieve, Baron Bailie of Canongate and Calton
Alexander Eſplin, Baron Bailie of Portſburgh and Potter-row
John Wordie, Admiral of Leith
James Hotchkis, Captain of Orange Colours
James Hotchkis, brewer, } Guild Counſellors
William Galloway, merchant, } Guild Counſellors
George Syme, ſlater, } Guild Counſellors
Charles Howiſon, wright, } Guild Counſellors
William Jamieſon, maſon, } Guild Counſellors

PROVOSTS:

Robert Donald, Eſq; of Glaſgow; James Jopp, Eſq; of Aberdeen; George Maxwell of Ballmyle, Eſq; of Dundee; Alexander Watſon, Eſq; of St Andrew's; and John Kirk, Eſq; of Dunfermline.

Sir Thomas Halifax, Lord Mayor of London. The unanimity prevailing at the election was unexampled of late years.

On the 12th of September the degree of Doctor in Medicine was conferred, by the univerſity of Edinburgh, on the following ten young gentlemen, ſtudents in the univerſity, after they had gone through the uſual private and public trials. The titles of their theſes are annexed to their names reſpectively. [344]

From America.

Samuel Nicoll, *De arthritide.*
Joſiah Gibbons, *De quibuſdam puerperarum morbis.*

From St Chriſtopher's.

John Tailour, *De cynanche gangræneſa.*

From England.

Samuel Daniel, *De ictero.*
John Heathfield Hiches, *De epiſpaſticis.*
William Holland, *De cynanche tonſillari.*

Of Scotland.

James Wood, *De emeticis.*
Thomas Clark, *De hydrocephalo.*
John Shepherd, *De pneumonia.*
Samuel Graham, *De gonorrhœa virulenta.*

Prices of grain at Haddington, Oct. 4. 1776.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	18s. 0d.	17s. 6d.	15s. 9d.
Bear,	14s. 0d.	13s. 4d.	12s. 6d.
Oats,	10s. 0d.	9s. 2d.	8s. 6d.
Peaſe,	11s. 6d.	10s. 9d.	10s. 0d.

Edinburgh, Oct. 22. 1776. Oat-meal, 10d. Bear-meal, 6d. 2 f. Peaſe-meal, 6d.

The Edinburgh bill of burials for September 1776.

Within the city { Males 13, Fem. 23 } 36
In the Weſt-kirk-yard { Males 13, Fem. 17 } 30
66. Decr. 5.

Age.			N°	Diſeases.	N°
Under		2	27	Aged	7
Between	2	& 5	8	Bowelhive	3
	5	& 10	4	Conſumption	12
	10	& 20	2	Child bed	1
	20	& 30	4	Execute	1
	30	& 40	5	Fever	6
	40	& 50	3	Gravel	1
	50	& 60	4	Killed by a fall	1
	60	& 70	3	Small pox	20
	70	& 80	4	Stillborn	7
	80	& 90	1	Suddenly	2
	90	& 100	1	Teething	4
				Water in the head	1